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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

A HANDBOOK

BY

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Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

1939



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FOREWORD.

In 1890 a handbook on the Indian Medical Service was published by Surgeon W. Wilfrid Webb. In 1912 Seton and Gould published their synopsis of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Medical Service.

This present comprehensive handbook is on similar lines, and in preparing it Major Chopra has placed his brother officers under a debt of gratitude.

E. W. C. BRADFELD,
Major-General, I.M.S.,
Director-General, I.M.S.,

NEW DELHI,
The 14th March, 1939.

PREFACE.

An endeavour is made in the following pages to give in a handy form information about the Indian Medical Service. Those of us who are already in the Service and those who aspire to enter it have experienced considerable inconvenience for want of an up-to-date handbook of this nature; it is therefore unnecessary for me to emphasize the need for this book. The information contained in it has been collected from various Government publications and it has been analysed and grouped together under appropriate headings for easy reference. The compilation is not, however, intended to replace any book of Rules and Regulations published by the Government of India or any other authority and it should not be quoted as authority for any statement contained therein.

2. I am very much indebted to Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, but for whose inspiration and encouragement the book might not have seen the light of day. I am thankful to him for very kindly writing a foreword.

3. I am also grateful to Lt.-Col. A. H. Craig, I.M.S., for his suggestions which have improved the scope and usefulness of the book. I further appreciate and acknowledge with thanks the assistance given to me by the Defence Department, the Education, Health and Lands Department and the office staff of the Director-General, especially Mr. A. D. Shaikh.

A. N. C.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

D. A.	Daily Allowance.
F. R.	Fundamental Rules.
I. A.	Indian Army.
I. M. S.	Indian Medical Service.
K. H. P.	King's Honorary Physician.
K. H. S.	King's Honorary Surgeon.
M. L. R.	Military Leave Regulations.
M. L. R. I.	Military Leave Regulations Instructions.
M. O.	Medical Officer.
O. C.	Officer Commanding.
P. & A. R.	Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Army in India.
Pg. R. I.	Passage Regulations, India.
P. R.	Pension Regulations for the Army in India.
R. A.	Regulations for the Army in India.
R. A. M. C.	Royal Army Medical Corps.
R. M. S.	Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army in India.
S. S. Comm.	Short Service Commission.
S. R.	Supplementary Rules.
S. C. S. R.	Superior Civil Services Rules.
T. A.	Travelling Allowance.
U. K.	United Kingdom.
U. S. A.	United States of America.

CHAPTER I.

RECRUITMENT.

SECTION I.—PERMANENT COMMISSIONS (BRITISH).

1. *Introductory*.—Recruitment to the I. M. S. is made by selection and nomination by the Secretary of State. Candidates who in his opinion are *prima facie* suitable for appointment are invited to appear before a Selection Committee at the India Office. Those in India are invited to appear before an Interviewing Committee who are required to report the result of the interview to the Secretary of State for consideration.

2. *Qualifications*.—In order to be eligible for consideration as a European candidate, an applicant must:

- (i) be a male British subject of pure European descent whose father (if alive) is a British subject or (if dead) was, at the time of his death, either a British subject or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that service; provided that in the case of a male British subject the requirements of this rule may be otherwise waived by the Secretary of State if he is satisfied that their observance would occasion exceptional hardship and the candidate is so closely connected by ancestry or upbringing with His Majesty's Dominions as to justify special treatment.
- (ii) possess a medical qualification registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of his appointment; or an Indian medical qualification recognised under section 11(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and registered in British India under one of the Provincial Medical Acts (*vide* Appendix III).
- (iii) be of sound bodily health, and be in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in all respects suitable to hold a commission in the Indian Medical Service.

3. *Age*.—Candidates must not have attained their 32nd birthday at the date of appointment. (Candidates may be married or unmarried).

4. *Applications*.—Application must be made on the prescribed forms obtainable from the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, S. W. 1, to whom all enquiries in

connection with recruitment should be addressed. Applications must be accompanied by the following documents:—

- (a) A Registrar-General's certificate in proof of age. Where such a certificate is not obtainable, evidence, which in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India constitutes satisfactory proof of age, can be accepted. A certificate of Baptism only is not regarded as such evidence.
- (b) A recommendation and certificate of moral character from each of two responsible persons, not being members of the Candidate's own family, to the effect that he is of regular and steady habits and is likely, if appointed, to prove in every respect creditable to the Indian Medical Service.
- (c) A certificate showing that the candidate has attended a course of instruction for a period of not less than three months at an Ophthalmic Hospital or the Ophthalmic Department of a general hospital.
- (d) Evidence of registration under the Medical Acts in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the possession of an Indian Medical qualification registered as required under paragraph 2 (ii) above (*vide* Appendix III).
- (e) If the candidate or his father is not a British subject by birth, evidence of naturalisation.

5. *Interview*.—Candidates who in the opinion of the Secretary of State are *prima facie* suitable for appointment are invited to appear before a Selection Committee at the India Office. No travelling or other expenses incurred for interview are refunded.

A candidate whose place of residence makes it more convenient for him to do so may, by special arrangement, appear before an Interviewing Committee in India. The result of this interview is reported to the Secretary of State for consideration.

6. *Medical examination*.—The physical fitness of each candidate is determined by a Board of Medical Officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India. The medical examination is usually held at the India Office on the same day as the candidate is required to appear before the Selection Committee. Candidates appearing before the Interviewing Committee in India are medically examined by a Board of Medical Officers after the interview.

7. *Appointment*.—The date of appointment is normally that on which the selected candidate commences the course of instruction referred to in para. 1—Chapter 3, or in special cases one month prior to the date of embarkation for India. From this date the officer's commissioned service for the purpose of increments of pay, promotion, seniority, retired pay and

gratuity will be calculated, unless his service for any of these purposes is antedated under the provisions of paras. 5 to 9—Chapter 2, or unless he has previous service admissible for any of these purposes under Articles 14 and 15 of the same Chapter.

SECTION II.—APPOINTMENT OF SHORT SERVICE R. A. M. C. OFFICERS TO I. M. S.

8. *Introductory.*—Short Service Officers of the R. A. M. C. are also eligible for permanent commission in the I. M. S. and are so appointed ordinarily on completion of the 5 years service in that Corps. If, however, an officer wishes to be appointed to the I. M. S. prior to completion of his 5 years service, he may do so by resigning his commission in R. A. M. C. In such case his previous service in the R. A. M. C. does not count for pension in the I. M. S.

9. *Procedure.*—The following procedure is adopted in the selection of short service officers, Royal Army Medical Corps, for appointment to permanent commissions, including permanent commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

(i) Each officer, on the completion of three years service as a medical officer on full pay, is asked if he is desirous of being appointed to a permanent commission and if so, he is informed that he may apply for appointment to either the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service. To ensure this being done, the War Office notifies Commands in January and July each year, of the names of any short service officers serving therein who complete three years service as above during the current half-year.

(ii) An officer who is desirous of a permanent appointment is instructed by his commanding officer to submit, through him, an application to that effect without delay, stating whether he wishes to be considered:—

- (a) for the Royal Army Medical Corps only,
- (b) for the Indian Medical Service only, or
- (c) either of the two services, in which case he should indicate for which service he wishes to be considered first.

If for any reason officers who wish to be considered under (c) above are not accepted for the service of their first choice, they are not ruled out of consideration for that of their second choice, whether the first is the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service.

(iii) Applicants for the Indian Medical Service who may not be available in the United Kingdom to appear before the Selection Board at the India Office, are, if serving in India, required to appear before a Selection Board in this country. If serving

elsewhere, a provisional decision is given in the first instance by the India Office on the officers' paper record, which is subject to confirmation by an interview either in the United Kingdom or in India.

(iv) Applications are considered half-yearly, and officers, whether selected or otherwise are, when possible, informed of the result before completion of four years service on full pay.

(v) Short Service Officers appointed to permanent Commissions in the I. M. S. are awarded the gratuity for which they are eligible on completion of their Short Service engagements. Their short service in the Royal Army Medical Corps can be reckoned towards Indian pension if they surrender the whole of such gratuity to Indian revenues.

SECTION III.—SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS (INDIANS).

10. *Introductory*.—While recruitment to the I. M. S. continues to be conducted by selection and nomination by the Secretary of State, the method of entry for Indian (which term includes Anglo-Indian) members of the Service was changed with effect from the 1st April 1937 and the short service commission system adopted by the Royal Army Medical Corps introduced. Under this system new entrants are given "Short Service Commissions" in His Majesty's Land Forces for five years.

11. *Qualifications*.—In order to be eligible for consideration as an Indian candidate, an applicant must:—

- (i) be a male British subject, who, not being of pure European descent, is of Indian domicile or descent, and whose father (if alive) is a British subject or a subject of a State in India or (if dead) was, at the time of his death, either a British subject or a subject of a State in India or a person in the permanent service of the Crown or a person who had retired from that service.
- (ii) possess a medical qualification registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of his appointment, or an Indian medical qualification recognised under section 11 (1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, and registered in British India under one of the Provincial Medical Acts (*vide* Appendix III).
- (iii) be of sound bodily health, and be in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in all respects suitable to hold a commission in the Indian Medical Service.

12. *Age*.—Candidates should not have attained their 32nd birthday at the date of appointment. (Candidates may be married or unmarried).

13. *Applications*.—Applications must be made on the prescribed form (*vide* Appendix XVI) obtainable from the Director General, Indian Medical Service, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi, and be accompanied by the following documents:—

(a) A certificate in proof of age. A certificate of baptism which does not afford proof of age will not be accepted.

A candidate who is a native of India must obtain a certificate of age and nationality under the rules published in the Government of India, late Army Department, Notification No. 864, dated the 16th June 1928 (see Appendix IV) and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province, or Commissioner of the Division, within which his family resides, or, should he reside in an Indian State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. The wording of the Certificate of Age and Nationality should be strictly in accordance with the form laid down in Rule VIII or Rule X, as the case may be, of the Notification referred to above.

(b) A recommendation and certificate of moral character from each of two responsible persons not being members of the candidate's own family, to the effect that he is of regular and steady habits and is likely, if appointed, to prove in every respect creditable to the Indian Medical Service.

(c) A certificate showing that the candidate has attended a course of instruction for a period of not less than three months at an Ophthalmic Hospital or the Ophthalmic Department of a General Hospital.

(d) Evidence of registration under the Medical Acts in force in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or of the possession of an Indian Medical qualification registered as required under paragraph 11 (ii).

14. *Selection Board*.—A Selection Board consisting of—

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service—*President*.

The Director of Medical Services in India,	} <i>Members</i> .
A Major-General or Colonel, Indian Medical Service,	

The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service,

Secretary.

assembles in Delhi generally in April and October each year to select candidates for Short Service Commissions.

15. *Interview*.—(i) From the list of candidates registered in the Office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, a preliminary selection is made by the Selection Board on the basis of qualifications and professional experience. The candidates thus selected are invited to attend in Delhi for a personal interview by the Selection Board, and those not selected are informed accordingly.

(ii) Candidates, who are in the United Kingdom at the time of selection may be summoned to appear before an Interviewing Committee in London who report the result of the interview to the Selection Board in India.

(iii) No travelling allowance or other expenses incurred in attending for interviews are paid to the candidates.

16. *Medical Examination.*—Candidates selected by the Selection Board are required to undergo medical examination by a Medical Board in Delhi to be arranged by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, or if in Europe to be arranged by the India Office, London. The Medical Board's decision is final and candidates found medically unfit are not accepted for appointment.

17. *Date of Appointment.*—After the Selection Board's recommendations are accepted by the Government of India, selected candidates are notified by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to report for military training at the stations and the dates specified. The *date of appointment* is normally the date of joining a military station for such training.

Candidates are offered appointments, as they occur, in the order in which they are placed by the Selection Board. If, however, two or more candidates join on one and the same date, their relative seniority is determined in accordance with the order of merit in which they have been graded by the Selection Board.

SECTION IV.—PERMANENT COMMISSIONS (INDIAN).

18. *Introductory.*—Appointments to permanent commissions are made by selection from among the Short Service Officers who wish to be considered. It is intended that about 70 per cent. of those appointed to Short Service Commission will receive permanent commissions, but this percentage may vary from time to time. Officers not selected for permanent commissions are retired on completion of 5 years' service with a gratuity of Rs. 4,500 and are required, if considered suitable, to join the Army in India Reserve of Officers for a period of 15 years.

19. *Procedure.*—The following procedure is observed in appointing Short Service Officers to permanent Commissions:—

(i) On completion of four years' service each Short Service officer is asked to state whether or not he is desirous of appointment to a permanent Commission and if so, he is required to apply for that purpose to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the proper channel.

(ii) *Medical Examination.*—Intending candidates are medically examined by a Medical Board arranged by the Assistant Director of Medical Services in whose District the officer is serving and the proceedings of the Board are recorded on a prescribed form (*vide* Appendix V).

(iii) *Selection Board*.—A Selection Board is held in April and October at New Delhi to examine applications and to make recommendations for the grant of permanent commission against vacancies occurring during the ensuing 6 months.

The constitution of the Selection Board is as follows:—

Director-General, Indian Medical Service—*President*.

Director, Medical Services in India

A Major-General or Colonel, I. M. S., } *Members*.

Deputy Director-General, I. M. S., *Secretary*.

(iv) *Rejected candidates*.—Candidates not selected by a Board are not ordinarily considered again for permanent commissions by any subsequent Boards.

20. *Antedates and Seniority*.—Seniority of selected candidates will be determined by the order of seniority in the "Short Service Commissions" as given in the Indian Army List. If the service of an officer appointed to a permanent commission is antedated on account of higher qualifications, resident medical appointments, his service and seniority will be calculated from the earlier date.

SECTION V.—ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS (MEDICAL CATEGORY).

21. *Introductory*.—The Army in India Reserve of Officers is normally filled by civilians who possess the requisite qualifications and previous training, and who have not already undertaken a liability for general service.

22. *Liability for service*.—Upon mobilization being ordered, or upon a state of emergency being notified in the *Gazette of India*, all officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers will be liable to be called to Army Service. These officers will be called to Army Service by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, and necessary orders will be sent by letter or telegram.

23. *Eligibility for appointment*.—The following are eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers:—

(a) *Ex-officers* who have held a Temporary or Short Service Commission in the Indian Medical Service.

(b) Civil Officials of Gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a Local Government.

(c) Private gentlemen who are resident in India and are British subjects.

24. Further important information is given below:—

Composition.—Category 8 (Medical) is divided into three classes:—

Class A (i).

Class A (ii).

Class B.

Age Limit.—The maximum age limit for admission to Class A (i) and Class A (ii) is 35 years; for Class B, 40 years.

The maximum age-limit for service (all ranks) is 55 years.

Liability.—*Class A (i).*—Time interval for joining Army Service on general mobilization—within 7 days.

An additional liability for being called up on partial mobilization, or during an emergency not involving mobilization, within 7 days, for temporary Army Service if their services are required.

They will be required to maintain a uniform and will undergo training as shown under heading "Training", below.

Class A (ii).—Time interval for joining Army Service on general mobilization—within 28 days.

They will be required to maintain a uniform and will undergo training as shown under heading "Training", below.

Class B.—Time interval for joining Army Service on general mobilization—between 28 and 60 days.

Training.—Will be limited to officers of Classes A (i) and A (ii) only, who will undergo 15 days' training biennially.

Retaining Fee—

Class A(i) Rs. 200 per annum which will include Rs. 50 for upkeep of uniform.

Class A(ii) Rs. 150 per annum which will include Rs. 50 for upkeep of uniform.

Class B Rs. 100 per annum.

Outfit Allowance.—An outfit allowance of Rs. 400 will be granted to such officers of Classes A(i) and A(ii) who have not held temporary or Short Service Commissions in the Indian Medical Service, and who have not previously drawn this allowance on first appointment.

Method of Joining.—An applicant for a commission in the Army in India Reserve of Officers will obtain and submit his application on the prescribed form to the Headquarters of the District or Independent Brigade area in which his permanent residence is located.

Promotion.—Promotion from Lieutenant to Captain after one year's service.

Pay.—Candidates selected for a commission in Category 8 (Medical), Army in India Reserve of Officers will, when called up for training or Army Service, receive the rates of pay laid down for officers holding a corresponding commission in the Indian Medical Service, *vide* Chapter "Pay and Allowances".

Further particulars are supplied by the District or Brigade Headquarters to whom the application is made.

CHAPTER 2.

PROMOTIONS, ETC.

SECTION I.—DATE OF APPOINTMENT.

1. (a) *European Officers*.—The date of appointment is normally that on which a selected candidate commences the course of instruction referred to in para. 1—Chapter 3 or in special cases one month prior to the date of embarkation for India.

(b) A Short Service Officer of the R. A. M. C. appointed to a permanent commission in the I. M. S. remains on probation for a period of three years. During this period he has to pass the prescribed language test and the retention examination before confirmation—*vide* para. 3—Chapter 3.

(c) *Indian Officers*.—The date of appointment will normally be the date of joining for duty as a Short Service Commissioned Officer.

2. The date of appointment as defined under para. 1 above is the date on which an officer's Commissioned service for the purposes of increments of pay, promotion, seniority, retired pay and gratuity is calculated. If the service of an officer appointed to a permanent Commission is antedated for any of the above purposes under the provisions of paras. 5—8 his service is calculated from the earlier date.

SECTION II.—PERIOD OF PROBATION.

3. (a) *European Officers*.—Up to the end of three years from the date of arrival in India an officer will be on probation. During this period he will be required to pass the retention examination and the prescribed language test (*i.e.*, Higher Standard Urdu)—*vide* para. 2 of Chapter 3.

(b) *Indian Officers*.—Within a period of two years from the date of being granted a permanent Commission, *i.e.*, up to the completion of his 7th year of Service, an officer will be required to pass the retention examination—*vide* para. 2 of Chapter 3. An Indian Officer not sufficiently conversant with Urdu will also have to pass the Higher Standard Urdu Examination within this period.

A Short Service Commissioned Officer may appear for the retention examination at any time during his five years' service as such but his passing it will in no way influence his selection for a permanent commission.

4. Confirmation of an officer's commission is subject to his attaining a reasonable standard of proficiency in any examination which he may have been required to undergo, and to his being satisfactorily reported on after three years service.

SECTION III.—ANTEDATE OF COMMISSION, ETC.

5. *Hospital Appointments*.—An officer who has held an approved whole-time appointment in a recognised civil hospital may be granted an antedate of service not exceeding one year. This antedate will count as commissioned service for the purposes of increments of pay, promotion, retirement and retired pay, but not for gratuity.

This provision applies only to officers commissioned on or after 1st July 1926 (A. I. (I.) No. B.-135 of 1927, as altered by India Office letter No. M.-3997/1929, dated 19th July 1929, to the late Army Department.)

6. *Secondment for Hospital Appointment*.—An officer on probation may be seconded for a period not exceeding one year for the purpose of holding an approved whole-time appointment in a recognised civil hospital. While seconded he will not receive pay from Government funds.

7. *Higher Qualifications*.—An antedate of service, not exceeding one year, may be granted to a candidate who, at the time of selection, has taken one of the following higher qualifications: (1) M. D. or M. S. or its equivalent such as M. Ch., etc., of a University of the British Empire whose qualifications are registrable in Great Britain (2) F. R. C. S. England, Edinburgh or Ireland (3) M. R. C. P. London, Edinburgh or Dublin and F. R. F. P. & S. of Glasgow provided that (a) the candidate, subsequent to taking his medical qualifications, holds a resident hospital appointment for one year, or is engaged in post-graduate study at a recognised medical institute (not to include ordinary practice of his profession) for a period of two years before he is qualified to sit for the examination for the higher qualifications; or (b) in the case of any of the abovementioned qualifications not necessitating the post-graduate work mentioned under (a), the candidate for a commission, in addition to having taken such higher qualification, produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Government of India that he has actually engaged in equivalent post-graduate study.

The concession in this paragraph applies only to officers granted commissions on or after 19th July 1929 (India Office letter No. M.-3997/1929, dated 19th July 1929, to the late Army Department).

8. *D. P. H.*—An antedate of service, not exceeding six months, may be granted to a candidate who, at the time of selection, is in possession of a Diploma of Public Health registered by the General Medical Council or of a qualification recognised by the General Medical Council as in all respects equivalent to the Diploma of Public Health and as involving a similar period of post-graduate study.

This concession applies only to officers commissioned from October 1935.

9. *Extent of Antedate concession.*—(i) In the case of an officer appointed to the I. M. S. prior to 1st April 1937, who is eligible for an antedate or for secondment under more than one of the preceding four sub-paras., the total period of antedate or of antedate and secondment combined is limited to one year.

(ii) In the case of an officer appointed after 1st April 1937, the maximum period of antedate admissible under paras. 5, 6 and 8 combined is limited to one year. But if in addition to the above the officer is also eligible for an antedate under sub-para. 7, the maximum period of antedate is limited to 18 months.

10. *Tabular Summary.*—A tabular summary of the concessions admissible under the preceding paras. is given below for ready reference.

Class of officer.	For Hospital appointments (in effect from 1st July 1926) maximum.	For secondments maximum.	For higher qualifications (in effect from 1st July 1929) maximum.	For D. P. H., etc. (in effect from October 1935) maximum.	Total concession.
Officers appointed before 1st April 1937.	12 months	12 months	12 months	6 months	12 months.
Officers appointed after 1st April 1937.					
(A) When not qualified for concession under Column 4.	12 months	12 months	Nil.	6 months	12 months.
(B) When qualified for all concessions.	12 months	12 months	12 months	6 months.	18 months.

11. *General.*—The antedate of service will not have effect in the case of European officers until the date on which the officer arrives in India. In the case of Indian officers, the date of effect will be the date of appointment to a permanent Commission. After these dates, any period of antedate or secondment will count as commissioned service for the purposes of increment of pay, promotion, retirement and retired pay, but not for gratuity. In no case will an antedate carry back pay.

SECTION IV.—RANKS AND PROMOTIONS, ETC.

12. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are eligible for promotion in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated the 12th April 1937, *vide* Appendix I.

13. Promotion in the Indian Medical Service is by time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and thereafter by

selection on grounds of ability or merit. Provided that he is in all respects qualified and recommended an officer is normally promoted as follows:—

To Captain after completion of 1 year's full pay service.

To Major after completion of 10 years' full pay service.

To Lieutenant-Colonel after completion of 20 years' full pay service.

The dates of an officer's promotion to the various ranks are notified by the Defence Department in the *Gazette of India*, Part I.

14. The following regulations relate to European Officers:—

(i) An officer eligible for promotion to Captain by reason of antedate of service under the provisions of paras. 5 to 8, will not be promoted to that rank or draw Captain's rate of pay until he *arrives in India*. Thereafter he will be allowed to count all his service, including any period of antedate or secondment for the purposes of increments of pay, promotion, retirement and retired pay.

(ii) Before promotion to the rank of Major, officers on the military side will normally be required to attend the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank (*vide* Appendix IX) and qualify in the examination held at its conclusion. An officer who fails at the first attempt will be allowed a second. An officer who fails at the second attempt will be retired from the service on a gratuity of £1,000, or any larger gratuity for which he may be eligible, or if he elects to do so, he may be permitted to continue to serve until he completes 12 years' service. Attendance at this course will be regarded as duty and will carry with it a free passage to and from the United Kingdom.

(iii) Officers who have previously served in the Royal Naval Medical Service, the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the Royal Air Force Medical Service, will, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India, be permitted to count their full-time commissioned service as service in the Indian Medical Service for the purposes of promotion, increments of pay, seniority and retirement, but not for retired pay or gratuity. An officer who surrenders the gratuity he has received at the end of a period of five years' short service in one of the above Services will, however, be permitted to count that service for retired pay and for gratuity.

(iv) *Seniority*.—Short Service officers of the R. A. M. C. who are appointed to the I. M. S. are graded as Junior and placed in the Indian Army List immediately below I. M. S. officers of the same date taking into account all antedate.

15. The following regulations relate to Indian Officers:—

(i) Service performed as a Short Service Commissioned officer will count for promotion.

(ii) On being appointed to a permanent Commission an officer will be allowed to count all his service, including any period of antedate or secondment under paras. 5 to 8 for the purposes of increments of pay, promotion and retired pay. The period of antedate or secondment will not count for voluntary retirement with gratuity.

(iii) Before promotion to the rank of Major, officers on the military side will normally be required to attend the Senior Officers' Course at R. A. M. C., Millbank and qualify in the examination held at its conclusion. An officer who fails in the first attempt will be allowed a second. An officer who fails at the second attempt will be retired from the service on a gratuity of Rs. 11,500. If an officer fails to pass the Millbank Course examination, but is permitted to continue to serve until he has completed 12 years' service, he will be eligible to gratuity of Rs. 27,500. Attendance at Millbank Course will be regarded as duty and will carry with it a free passage to and from United Kingdom.

(iv) Officers who have previously served in the Army in India Reserve of Officers (Medical) for full pay and full time military appointment will be allowed, subject to the approval of Government to count such service for the purpose of increments of pay and promotion.

16. (i) Promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel may be accelerated by not more than six months in the case of officers who produce satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge which is likely to increase their efficiency—*vide* paras. 17-18. A Captain, prevented by exigencies of the service from obtaining an opportunity to qualify for such accelerated promotion will have the concession open to him till the completion of 16 years' service (Military Despatch No. 108 of 2-12-10). This rule applies to all officers who were in service on 1st April 1937.

(ii) A certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels are specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit. Promotions to the rank of Colonel are made from among the "selected" Lieutenant-Colonels, but it does not follow that because an officer has been advanced to the list of Selected Lieutenant-Colonels for ability and merit, he will necessarily be promoted to the higher rank. It should of course be recognised that a good executive officer does not necessarily always make a good administrative one.

(iii) A Lieutenant-Colonel on the selected list who entered the service before 1st April 1911, may be permitted to serve beyond the age of 55 years until he has completed 27 years' service for pension.

(iv) Time (not exceeding one year) passed on the Semi-Effective List on account of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil, reckons as service for promotion and pension.

(v) A Captain after at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet for distinguished service in the field or for meritorious or distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

(vi) Six senior officers on the military side are promoted by selection to the rank of Colonel (non-administrative) and are appointed as Commanding officers of important Indian Military Hospitals.

(vii) In addition to these six non-administrative Colonels five senior officers (including at present the supernumerary Colonels on the Civil side) are selected for advancement to a specially selected list of Lieutenant-Colonels (Civil).

Additional Colonels (Military) and Lieutenant-Colonels on the specially selected list (Civil) are permitted to serve to the age of 57.

For detailed rules governing the above see appendix VI.

SECTION V.—ACCELERATED PROMOTION.

17. In order to be eligible for accelerated promotion an officer should have studied, after entry into the service, in Europe, America or India an approved subject for a period of six months and attained a degree or diploma, or for nine months without obtaining a degree or diploma.

Degrees or Diplomas the holder of which will be eligible for the grant of Accelerated Promotion.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Advanced Operative Surgery | F. R. C. S. (England, Ireland or Edinburgh).
M. S.
M. Ch. (if obtained subsequently to B. S. or B. Ch. degree of the same University). |
| (b) Medicine | M. D. (if obtained subsequently to M. B. degree of the same University).
F. R. C. P.
M. R. C. P. |
| (c) Ophthalmology | D. O. M. S.
D. O. |
| (d) Gynaecology and Midwifery | D. C. O. G.
F. C. O. G.
M. C. O. G.
M. A. O.
D. C. O. (Dub.) |

(e) Officer subjects—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Psychological Science | D. P. M. |
| (2) Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology. | D. L. O. |
| (3) Hygiene | D. P. H. (of British University).
D. T. M. (Liverpool, London).
D. T. H. (St. And., Edin.).
D. B. (Lond. or Manch.). |
| (4) Electrical Science | D. M. R. E. |

NOTE.—F. R. C. P. and similar qualifications obtained by selection and without examination do not fall within the category of higher qualifications on which accelerated promotion can be granted.

18. An approved course of study is a definite course of post-graduate study at a recognised institution, or of study ordinarily associated with post-graduate work, which must be *approved* as suitable by the Director General, Indian Medical Service or by the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India according as the officer concerned is in or outside India at the time of submission of his application. The main criterion observed in approving a course of study is that the subjects to be studied should be such as would enhance an officer's efficiency in the performance of his duties, whether present or prospective. Besides various courses of study which may be approved by the Director General in individual cases, the following courses are regarded as "approved study" for the purpose of accelerated promotion. The diplomas obtained as a result of those courses are not accepted as "degrees or diplomas" for the purposes of this para.

(a) Courses of instruction detailed in rule 5 of Appendix VIII.

(b) Courses of instruction in India:—

- (1) D. P. H. courses at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
- (2) D. T. M. courses at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.
- (3) The malarial Course at the Ross Field Experimental Station of Malaria, Karnal.
- (4) Other courses in India which may from time to time be approved by the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

(c) Courses of instruction in Midwifery and Gynaecology at the Coombe, Rotunda, or National University Hospital, Dublin.

SECTION VI—ADMINISTRATIVE PROMOTION.

19. Rules for the selection of officers for—

- (1) Promotion to Military Administrative posts,
- (2) Promotion to Civil Administrative posts,
- (3) Advancement to the list of Lieutenant-Colonels specially selected for increased pay,

are embodied in the annexure to the Government of India, late Army Department No. 9597/(A. D.-2), dated the 1st October 1931, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, *vide* appendix VI.

20. Selection of officers for non-administrative Colonels (Military) and for the Special Selected list of Lieutenant-Colonels (Civil) for the grant of additional pensions is made as in Section III para. 3 above (for full details regarding pension pool, see Appendix VII).

21. *Medical Examination.*—(i) Before promotion to the administrative grade officers in military employ are required to be examined by a special Medical Board as prescribed in India Army Order No. 539 of 1936, necessary extract reproduced below:—

- “(3) Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army who have been selected for promotion to the rank of Colonel will be examined by a special medical board assembled under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Command (General Officer Commanding, Army in Burma, in the case of officers serving in Burma) consisting of the Deputy Director, Medical Services, or Assistant Director, Medical Services, District in which the officer is stationed (Director, Medical Services, Army in Burma, for officers in Burma), and two other medical officers, one of whom will, if possible, be a medical specialist and the other a surgical specialist.

The Board will examine the officers and report on their Physical fitness for retention in the service keeping in view the liability of all officers for active service.

- (4) The medical examination of the officers referred to above will include, in addition to the usual examination analysis of urine and testing of blood pressure.
- (5) The proceedings of the medical boards referred to in paragraph 3 will in the case of officers found unfit for service, record the results of the detailed examination of the officer and will be dealt with in accordance with India Army Order No. 538 of 1936. Procedure detailed below:—

Proceedings of Medical Boards on Officers in which a finding of "Permanently unfit for service" is recorded.

1. In all cases in which an officer is reported as permanently unfit for service a medical board will be assembled to carry out a further examination.
2. When an officer has been reported by a medical board to be permanently unfit for service, the following procedure will be adopted:—

(a) * * * * *

- (b) In the case of British officers of the Indian Service or King's commissioned Indian Officers, the proceedings will be forwarded to the Director of Medical Services in India, Army Headquarters,

If the finding of the board is accepted by the Director of Medical Services in India, the case will be reported, through the Adjutant General in India, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for submission to the Secretary of State for his orders.

- (c) In the case of Indian commissioned officers the procedure will be the same as for King's commissioned Indian Officers, but the final orders will be passed by the Government of India.

- (d) In all cases, the finding of the medical board will be reported immediately to the Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, and in urgent cases the normal leave sanctioning authority may, on the recommendation of the medical board, grant leave without waiting for information from Army Headquarters.

In other cases the proceedings will merely record that the officer is medically fit for all duties in peace and war and will be forwarded to the Director, Medical Services in India, Army Headquarters."

(ii) Officers in Civil employ are required to be examined by a medical board according to the following procedure:—

Before a Lieutenant-Colonel I. M. S. in civil employ is considered by a Civil Selection Board for promotion to the rank of Colonel he is brought before a Standing Medical Board of the Province of which the Administrative Medical Officer will be President or a Board to be arranged for by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to examine him and report on his physical fitness for holding an administrative appointment. The examination should include, as in the case of military officers, analysis of the urine and testing of the blood pressure and the report is rendered on a prescribed form, *vide* Appendix VII.

The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals of the Province in which the officer is serving is notified by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, in sufficient time before the officer's name is due for consideration by the Selection Board so that arrangements can be made to bring the officer concerned before a Medical Board. The proceedings of the Medical Board are forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for consideration by the Selection Board. The fact that disabilities are noted by the Medical Board, does not necessarily involve the rejection of the officer by the Selection Board, but is taken into account by the Board in making their decision.

As some interval may elapse, in some cases, between the holding of the Medical Board and the promotion of the officer to an administrative post he is, if the interval is greater than 9 months, again brought before a Medical Board prior to the appointment.

In the case of officers on leave, arrangements are made for their examination by the Medical Board at the India Office, London.

SECTION VII—GENERAL RULINGS.

22. An I. M. S. officer selected by a Provincial Government for officiating as their Administrative Medical Officer has no right to decline that appointment except on the understanding that he would not be considered for regular promotion in a permanent vacancy at a later date.

23. An I. M. S. officer in Civil employ who reverted to Military Department on a year's probation for purposes of promotion after his case has been considered by a Military Selection Board, retains a lien on his substantive appointment in the Civil Branch. But an officer who reverts of his own accord without having been considered by a Military Selection Board loses his lien on the Civil side and in the event of his being found unfit for military promotion, he cannot claim to revert to his substantive civil appointment.

CHAPTER 3.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I—MILITARY.

1. *Courses of Instruction on appointment to Indian Medical Service.*—(a) *European Officers.*—On appointment to the Indian Medical Service an officer is required to attend such courses of instruction as the Secretary of State may direct, either in the United Kingdom or in India. The courses include the following subjects:—

- (1) Military Surgery,
- (2) Tropical Medicine,
- (3) Hygiene,
- (4) Pathology,
- (5) Military Medical Administration,
- (6) Drill,
- (7) Military Law,
- (8) Interior Economy,
- (9) Corps Duties and Training.

(b) *Indian Officers.*—On appointment to Short Service Commissions in the Indian Medical Service, officers are required to undergo such preliminary training as the Commander-in-Chief may direct. Whilst undergoing this training, officers will be considered as on general duty.

2. Officers are required to undergo any examinations which may be prescribed in connection with these courses or their training. An officer who fails to attain a reasonable standard of proficiency in these examinations or who is not satisfactorily reported on at the conclusion of the courses of instruction may have his appointment terminated.

3. *Retention Examination.*—*Retention and Language Examinations.*—All British officers appointed to Permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service are required to pass the retention examination and the prescribed language test, *i.e.*, Higher Standard Urdu, within three years from the date of their arrival in India, or in the case of Indian officers, within two years from the date of being granted a permanent commission, *i.e.*, up to the completion of 7th year of service. Confirmation of an officer's permanent commission is subject to his attaining a reasonable standard of proficiency in any examination which he may have been required to undergo and to his being satisfactorily reported on after three years' service as a permanent commissioned officer. Indian I. M. S. officers

are exempt from passing the prescribed language test, *vide* India Army Order No. 23 of 1935—

“I. A. O.-23. *Prescribed Language Test*.—All King's Commissioned Indian Officers are exempted from passing the prescribed language test, *viz.*, higher standard examination in Urdu. They will not be eligible to sit for the lower and higher standard examinations in Urdu.

Commanding officers of Indian units will report to the Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters (through the usual channel) the names of any officers who are not sufficiently acquainted with Urdu to enable them to carry out their duties efficiently. These officers will be required to pass the lower and higher standard examination in Urdu within three years from the date of their appointment to the Indian Army, for which they will draw the rewards admissible under the regulations. Such reports will be submitted during the officer's first year of service in his Indian unit.”

4. *Failure to pass retention examinations, etc.*—An officer failing to pass the prescribed language test and retention examination within the periods specified above is permitted to resign and, if he declines to do so, is gazetted out of the service. An extension of time within which the prescribed language test should be completed is permissible in cases where failure to pass is due to causes beyond the officer's control. Applications for extension are submitted to the Director of Medical Services in India six months before the expiry of the original period, for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. *Syllabus of Retention Examination*.—The syllabus is as under:—

Sub-head (a) (ii).—A practical test in the solution of technical problems in connection with the medical services of the Army, based on the tactical scheme set in subject (a) Lieutenants of the Regular Army for promotion to the rank of Captain, and in map reading. Questions in map reading are confined to those not requiring the use of binoculars or compasses, for example recognition on the ground of places shown on the map, giving map references of location pointed out on the ground and the ability to use map co-ordinates and scales.

Sub-head (b) (i) Part I.—Organization and administration of troops in barracks and in the field.

Sub-head (b) (i) Part II.—Military Law.

Sub-head (h) (i).—Administration and supply of military hospitals, military families hospitals and medical attendance in the Army.

Sub-head (h) (ii).—Organization, training and functions of the Indian Medical Department, the Indian Military Nursing Service and the I. H. C. The terms of the Geneva Convention.

Sub-head (h) (iii).—Duties of medical officers.

6. *Date of Examinations.*—Retention examinations for officers of the Indian Medical Service are held twice yearly on the same dates as written (b) and practical (a) promotion examinations.

7. *Conduct of Examination.*—Sub-head (a) (ii) is conducted under arrangements made by districts, the results of which are reported to Army Headquarters (in the same way as practical examinations for the Regular Army are reported).

Sub-heads (b) (i), Part I and (b) (i), Part II are the I. A. papers set for Lieutenants of the Regular Army for promotion to Captains.

Sub-heads (h) (i), (h) (ii) and (h) (iii) are set at Army Headquarters Medical Directorate, and printed and distributed to examination centres by the General Staff Branch of Army Headquarters.

8. *Submission of applications.*—Officers desirous of appearing for examination in sub-heads (b) (i), (h) (i), (ii) and (iii) have to submit their applications in duplicate on A. F. B.-2053 to Army Headquarters as laid down for officers taking written promotion examinations in R. A., Instruction 65.

9. *Time Table of Examination.*—The written part of the examination is held as under on the same days as promotion examinations :—

(b) (i) Part I Monday	2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
(b) (i) Part II Monday	4-15 P.M. to 5-45 P.M.
(h) (i) Tuesday	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
(h) (ii) Tuesday	2-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M.
(h) (iii) Wednesday	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

10. *Courses of Instruction in India.*—The following authorised courses of instruction for officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ are held in India.

(a) *X-ray course.*—Classes of instruction and refresher courses in the use and management of X-ray apparatus for selected officers of the Indian Medical Service are held at selected

centres as and when required. The duration of the course is two months. Personnel is detailed by the D. D. M. S. command.

(b) *Malaria course*.—A course of instruction in anti-malarial work extending over a period of about six weeks, is held annually at Kasauli, in the spring, under the Director, Malaria Institute of India, Kasauli, for selected officers of the Indian Medical Service. Details are arranged by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

(c) *Laboratory courses*.—Short courses of instruction are arranged from time to time by the Director of Medical Services in India, for the training of selected officers of the I. M. S. in laboratory duties. The date, place and duration (not exceeding 3 months) are decided by the D. M. S. in India.

(d) *Maternity course*.—A course of instruction extending over a period of about three months is held, as necessity arises at the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, for Indian officers granted permanent commissions in the I. M. S. who have not received an adequate training in midwifery and diseases of women and children. Details are arranged by the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

(e) *Instruction for I. M. S. Officers*.—Courses of instruction of six months duration are held for selected junior I. M. S. officers, in the following subjects at certain civil institutions:—

Surgery.

Medicine.

Midwifery and Gynecology.

Ophthalmology.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Details are arranged by the Director General, Indian Medical Service; officers are nominated by the D. M. S. in India. Not more than four officers are under instruction at any one time.

(f) *Courses at the Anti-Gas Wing*.—Of the A. S. E. Belgaum in accordance with instructions issued from time to time.

(g) Officers of the I. M. S. in military employ with not less than five years service, are permitted to attend the following courses of instruction subject to the proviso that they do so:—

(a) at their own expense,

(b) during a period of leave and/or furlough for which they have qualified and which has been granted.

(i) *School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.*—Two courses, one of six months and the other of three months duration are held annually. The long course is a post-graduate clinical and laboratory course beginning on the 15th October and ending on the 14th April. This is intended for officers, who are in possession of the qualifications recognized by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. The students, who complete this course, are eligible for the Diploma in Tropical Medicine, which is granted by the Faculty of Tropical Medicine of Bengal.

The short course is held from the 15th July to the 14th October each year. The students, who complete this course, are eligible for a licence in tropical medicine, which is granted by the Faculty of Tropical Medicine of Bengal.

Applications from officers of the I. M. S. in military employment to attend these courses are forwarded (together with leave application) through the usual channels to the D. M. S. in India so as to reach Army Headquarters by 1st July for the long course, and 1st April for the short course, for transmission to the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

(ii) *Course at the Hygiene Institute, Calcutta.*—A post-graduate course is held annually from 15th October to 14th July. The course is intended for medical men, who are otherwise eligible under the regulations of the Calcutta University for admission to the examination for the Diploma in Public Health of the University.

Applications from I. M. S. officers in military employ to attend this course are forwarded (together with leave applications) through the usual channels to the D. M. S. in India, so as to reach Army Headquarters by 1st April, for transmission to the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

11. *Courses of Specialist instruction at Civil Hospitals.*—A scheme for the training of junior I. M. S. officers in military employ for specialist appointments was brought into being by the Government of India with effect from 1st October 1936, so as to keep the professional knowledge of these officers at a high level of efficiency. The detailed scheme was issued in the Government of India, Defence Department, letter No. Z.-13343/6 (D. M. S. 1), dated the 24th August 1936, to the Adjutant General in India, reproduced below:—

“The Government of India sanction, with effect from the 1st October 1936, the following scheme for the deputation of junior officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ for training for specialist appointments:—

(1) Four selected junior Indian Medical Service officers to be sent to the following civil hospitals for training in the

subjects specified and when these are trained their places to be taken by four more and so on:—

Calcutta, Medical College	Surgery.
Calcutta, Carmichael Hospital	Medicine.
Madras, Hospital for women and children, Egmore	Gynæcology and Medicine.
Lahore, King Edward Medical College	Ophthalmology and Ear, Nose and Throat.
Patna, Prince of Wales Hospital	Surgery.
Bombay, Bai Motlibai Hospital	Midwifery and Gynæcology.

(2) The duration of the training will be six months.

(3) During the period of the training the officers:—

(a) will be attached for purposes of pay and discipline to the local Indian Military Hospital or the nearest military hospital;

(b) will receive no extra allowance except that any officer sent to Calcutta or Bombay will, along with other Indian Medical Service officers of the garrison, draw Presidency compensatory allowance and house rent allowance and in the case of Madras the local house rent allowance. The issue of these allowances will be governed by the ordinary rules on the subject;

(c) travelling allowances will be admissible as for a journey on permanent duty, but conveyance of motor cars or chargers will not be admissible.

(4) The expenditure involved will be debitable to Defence Service Estimates as shown below:—

Compensatory and house rent allowances	Head 2-I (a) Pay of officers.
Travelling allowance	Head 7-A (c) travelling and out-station allowances.

12. *Senior Officers' Course at R. A. M. C., Millbank and Optional Course at Aldershot.*—Rules regarding the deputation of I. M. S. officers to the Senior Officers' Course at the R. A. M. C., Millbank, and the Optional Course at Aldershot for military and civil officers are embodied in Appendix IX.

13. *Grading of I. M. S. officers as Specialists.*—(i) An officer desirous of being graded as a Specialist should submit an application, in duplicate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the proper channel, stating the special qualifications and experience on which his claim is based. The details of special appointments held and the period of their duration should be stated therein and supported by documentary evidence.

(ii) Academic qualifications, previous experience and certificates of special skill from recognised experts are taken into consideration and each case is decided on its merits, *i.e.*, both on the basis of qualifications and practical experience.

(iii) A list of qualifications the holders of which are usually graded as specialists is given below:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Advanced Operative Surgery . . . | F. R. C. S. (England, Ireland or Edin.)
M. S. (if obtained subsequently to M. Ch. B. S. or B. Ch. degree of the same University). |
| (2) Medicine . . . | M. D. (if obtained subsequently to M.B. degree of the same University).
F. R. C. P.
M. R. C. P. |
| (3) Ophthalmology . . . | D. O. M. S. (R. C. S.)
D. O. (Oxon.) |
| (4) Gynæcology and Midwifery . . . | D. C. O. G.
F. C. O. G.
M. C. O. G.
M. A. O.
D. G. O. (Dub.) |
| (5) <i>Other subjects</i> — | |
| (a) Psychological Science . . . | D. P. M. (Lond. Belf. Dub. N. U. I.) |
| (b) Otolaryngology and Rhinology . . . | D. L. O. (R. C. S.) |
| (c) Hygiene . . . | D. P. H. |
| (d) Electrical Science . . . | D. M. R. E. (Camb. or R. C. S.) |

NOTE 1.—Ordinarily officers are graded as Specialists if—

- (1) they hold one of the above qualifications and possess the necessary clinical experience, or
- (2) in the opinion of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, they have had the necessary experience in their speciality, or
- (3) they have qualified as specialists under the provisions of rule 5 of the Regulations for the deputation of I. M. S. officers to the Senior Officers' Course at R. A. M. College, Millbank, *vide* Appendix IX.

NOTE 2.—For Pathology, Bacteriology, Anæsthetics and other subjects not detailed above, decision is taken on the officers' experience.

(iv) The fact that an officer is not in possession of one of the qualifications detailed in the above list does not disqualify him from being graded as a Specialist. He may be granted such grading in view of his extensive experience in a special subject. In such cases, the officer is expected to take the degree or diploma appropriate to his speciality at the earliest possible opportunity so that he may have a greater chance of being considered for appointment as Senior or Junior Specialist on demand in Military or Civil Department.

(v) Officers who are graded as specialists by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, are informed of this fact through the proper channel. Their appointments as specialists are made by the D. M. S. in India according to the exigencies of service.

(vi) An officer may qualify as a specialist at any period of his service, but may not draw specialist pay in a specialist appointment if above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

(vii) Specialist officers are appointed to commands, or districts, and are usually posted for duty with Indian Military Hospitals at headquarters stations, their location being determined by Command Headquarters. They are available to assist and advise medical officers in the treatment of sick but perform these special duties in addition to their ordinary duties as executive medical officers.

The authorised number of specialist appointments for which officers of I. M. S. in Military employment are eligible together with officers of R. A. M. C. is as follows:—

Medicine	8
Dermatology	7
Surgery	20
Ophthalmology	8
Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology	4
Gynæcology and Midwifery	10
Radiology	10
Officer in charge Brigade Laboratory	12
Mental diseases	4
Anæsthetics	4
Total	87

NOTE (1).—Above numbers are exclusive of Burma.

(2).—For rates of specialist pay attached to these appointments, see Chapter 6.

(viii) R. A. M. C. Short Service Officers who have been graded as specialists under the War Office rules are on appointment to the Indian Medical Service recognised as specialists.

SECTION II—CIVIL.

14. *Provincial Vernacular Test.*—With the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India empowered the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma (separated since 1st April 1937), Bihar, Central Provinces and Assam to prescribe Vernacular tests for I. M. S. officers serving under them. Necessary

extracts from the Government of India letter (Education, Health and Lands Department, No. F.-12-28/34-H., dated the 15th April 1936) conveying these orders is given below:—

"2. The Secretary of State in Council considers that it is most desirable that the proposed tests should be so conducted as not to be unduly burdensome to the officers concerned, especially as they will be required to take them at a time when they are assuming new and responsible duties. He has, therefore, approved the proposals of the Government of India on the understanding that so far as possible these examinations will be oral only, and that adequate time will be allowed in which to pass them. Moreover, the Secretary of State in Council considers that these tests should not be enforced in the case of officers holding appointments in which knowledge of the vernacular is of little importance, nor should they be imposed on officers who are transferred at a later stage in their careers in the civil from one province to another. The intention, therefore, is that only officers who enter civil employ for the first time from the military side should be required to undergo the tests.

3. As regards the penalty for failure to pass the tests, the Secretary of State in Council considers that it would be preferable to provide that during the first two years of his tenure of an appointment in civil employ, an officer should not be liable to be reverted to military employment on the ground that he has failed to pass the language test, but that at the end of that period such failure may be regarded as a reason for refusal to confirm his appointment, or even for his reversion to military employment."

15. *Departmental Test for Jail Officers.*—As in the case of Provincial Vernacular tests, the Secretary of State empowered the Provincial Governments in June 1938, to prescribe a jail test for I. M. S. officers appointed to the Jail Department subject to the conditions mentioned below; he however retained the power to intervene or to issue any other general instructions, if and when necessary (Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 29/4/37-Jails, dated the 21st June 1938, to Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. F. Province, Sind and Orissa)—

"1. The test for the Indian Medical Service Officers should be prescribed only if a similar test is prescribed by the Provincial Government concerned for non-Indian Medical Service Officers employed in the Jail Department, and it should be applicable only to future

entrants, namely, those who enter the Jail Department for the first time after the date on which orders of the Provincial Government prescribing the test are issued. Officers already confirmed in the Jail Department on that date should be exempt and also officers transferred after that date from another province who have been confirmed in the Jail Department in that province, or who though only temporarily employed in the Jail Department of that province have passed a Jail Department test;

2. The syllabus should be such and the test should be so conducted as not to be unduly burdensome to the officers concerned; and
3. Failure to pass the test should not be punished by stoppage of increments nor should such failure be made the sole reason for an officer's reversion to military duty during the first two years of his employment in the Jail Department."

CHAPTER 4.

CADRES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE—(CIVIL—MILITARY).

SECTION I—MILITARY.

1. *Introductory.*—The Indian Medical Service is primarily a military service for duty with the Indian Army. A proportion of the establishment is eligible for employment on civil duties under the Government of India and under Provincial Governments; officers so employed, with the exception of those holding certain specified posts called "Residuary", form the "War Reserve" and are liable to recall to military duty on mobilization.

2. *Establishment.*—With effect from the 1st April 1937, the officer strength of the Indian Medical Service for employment with Indian troops in peace is limited to 364. Of these, a number not exceeding 220 are British and the remaining 144, Indian. Of the Indian Officers, a number not exceeding 58 are Short Service Commissioned officers and the rest are on the permanent establishment.

The strength mentioned above includes 3 Major Generals, 7 Colonels and 6 Non-administrative Colonels. When the appointment of the D. M. S. in India is held by a Major General, late R. A. M. C., the number of Major Generals of I. M. S. in Military, falls to 2, and the number of Colonels is increased from 7 to 8. A certain number of I. M. S. officers (Military and Civil) are advanced to the list of Lieutenant-Colonels specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit. The present strength of this list is 41.

SECTION II—CIVIL.

3. *Introductory* —The Civil Branch of the I. M. S. exists so as—

- (a) to provide a War Reserve of British officers to complete the numbers required by the Army on mobilization,
- (b) to supply a nucleus of trained Indian Officers for the same purpose,
- (c) to ensure the number of British officers required for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families, and
- (d) to meet the requirements of the civil departments of the Central Government and the Crown Representative.

4. *Conditions of Service.*—Civil employment includes employment under the Crown Representative or under a Civil Department of the Central Government and under the Provincial Governments.

5. While liability to serve either on the military or civil side has for many years been a recognised condition of service in the Indian Medical Service, no new entrants can establish any claim to be transferred to civil employment.

6. Officers become eligible for transfer to civil employment normally on completion of two years military service including at least one year in India, provided their services can be spared from military duties.

7. Officers holding Short Service commissions are not eligible for transfer to civil employment.

8. The Director General, Indian Medical Service, in consultation with the Director of Medical Services in India maintains a list of officers in military employment who can be spared for civil employment. When an officer is required for Civil employment, either for general purposes or to fill a post for which particular qualifications are required, the civil employer applies to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, stating the details of the requirement and giving as much notice as possible of the latest date by which the officer is required to join the post. On receipt of an application, the Director General forwards to the civil employer in order of preference, the names of not more than three listed officers of whom one is selected by the civil employer.

9. An officer selected for civil employment is formally appointed to the civil branch by the Secretary of State and is on probation for two years from the date of such appointment. During this period he is:—

(a) liable to be reverted to military employment at the discretion of his civil employer,

(b) may be required to pass a language test in one of the provincial vernaculars, *vide* Chapter 3. Failure to pass such a test may be regarded as grounds for refusal to confirm him in the Civil appointment or for his reversion to military employment.

10. Civil employers may, by agreement, transfer *inter se* any officer already in civil employment, and a report of such transfer shall in each case be sent to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, by each of the civil employers concerned.

11. On the conclusion of a period extending to five years from the expiration of the probationary service of an officer in civil employment or to the completion by him of 17 years total

service, whichever is later, he will be transferred to a special supernumerary list in the Indian Medical Service, and will thereafter forfeit his right to revert to military employment and will cease to be eligible for military promotion above the rank of Lieut.-Colonel:

Provided also that an officer selected from the special supernumerary list for appointment as Director General, Indian Medical Service, will be retransferred to the active list with the rank of Major-General.

12. (a) Officers on the special supernumerary list are liable to recall to military employment on mobilization, unless required for Residuary posts.

(b) Officers in civil employment who are recalled to military employment on mobilization are retransferred to the active list and given rank appropriate to the length of their service in the Indian Medical Service.

13. *Probationary period and confirmation in civil employment.*—An officer accepted for civil employment in a permanent vacancy is considered to be on probation for two years (three years in the case of the External Affairs and the Political Departments), from the date of his joining for civil duty. During this period the officer concerned is liable to be returned to military employment at the discretion of his employer.

14. The period of probation, which should consist of continuous civil service, is a real test of the suitability of an officer for the requirements of the civil department, and confirmation will not be regarded as a matter of course.

15. During the period of probation an officer is required to pass a language test in the provincial vernacular, and in the case of Jail Officer a departmental examination, where such examinations are enforced by a provincial Government, *vide* paras. 14-15, Chapter 3. Failure to pass this test before the expiry of the probationary period may be regarded as a reason for refusal to confirm the officer concerned in the civil appointment or for his reversion to military employment.

16. *Reservation of Civil appointments for Indian Officers.*—The main object behind the appointment of Indian officers in Reserved Posts is the provision of a trained and experienced nucleus of such officers for military service in time of war. The minimum number required for this purpose is 50, *i.e.*, 38 in the provinces and 12 under the Central Government. While no posts have been specially reserved for Indian officers, they are employed in appointments commensurate with their qualifications and ability, *e.g.*, in public health appointments as Superintendents of Jails, in Civil Surgeoncies and in administrative appointments.

For some years to come Indian Officers holding posts reserved for officers in civil employ on 10th May 1928 or 1st April 1937 will be counted against the reserved quota, but with the passage of time as the number of such officers diminishes, it will be left to the discretion of the Provincial Governments to find suitable employment for the reserved quota.

17. *Establishment*.—(i) The Officer strength of the Civil Branch of the I. M. S. is to consist of not less than 220 officers, of whom 166 will be British and not less than 54 Indian.

(ii) Of these 220 officers, 97 British and 50 Indian constitute the War Reserve while the remainder [69 British and 4 (or more) Indian] will not be liable for recall to the Army on mobilization and will continue to be known as "Residuaries".

(iii) Of the 166 British Officers, 122 are required to be employed by the Provinces under the powers provided by Section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the remaining 44 under the Crown Representative and the Civil Departments of the Central Government.

Of the 122 employed by the Provinces 77 belong to the War Reserve and are available in peace for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families. The remaining 45 Residuaries are available at all times for attendance on the British members of the Superior Civil Services and their families.

Of the 44 employed under the Crown Representative and the Civil Departments of the Central Government, 20 belong to the War Reserve and the remaining 24 are "Residuaries".

(iv) Of the 54 Indian Officers not less than 38 are required to be employed by the Provinces under the powers provided by Section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and not less than 12 are to be employed under the Civil Departments of the Central Government. The whole of these 50 officers belong to the War Reserve. In addition, there are a number of Residuary posts open to Indian Officers under the Crown Representative and the Civil Departments of the Central Government; and it is permissible for the Provinces to employ as many additional Indian Officers as they may wish, by agreement with the Central Government, provided only that they guarantee them sufficient security of tenure to avoid the possibility of an embarrassing surplus being returned to the Army for absorption.

(v) The Civil Branch of the Service at present includes 4 Major Generals appointments (including the appointment of the D. G., I. M. S.), 7 Colonels' appointments and 5 Officers on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels specially selected for higher pensions.

Three of the Major Generals hold the appointments of Surgeons General in the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the 7 Colonels are employed as Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and N.-W. F. P.

Except for the appointment of I. G. C. H., N.-W. F. P., which is reserved for all officers, the rest of the Provincial Administrative appointments are reserved only for officers who were in permanent civil employ on the 10th May 1928 or who, though not formally confirmed before that date, were before that date transferred to civil employment without any warning to the effect that they might have to revert to military employment if as a result of the reorganisation of the I. M. S. it was not found possible to retain them in the civil Branch. As these officers leave the service, the ten appointments of Provincial Administrative Medical Officers mentioned above will be removed from the I. M. S. cadre until in the course of time all these appointments will cease to be reserved for officers of the category referred to above.

I. M. S. officers who enter civil employment on or after the 1st April 1937 will have no claim for appointment to the ten posts mentioned above but will be eligible for appointment there-to along with non-I. M. S. officers employed in the provinces concerned.

The 5 Specially Selected Lieut.-Colonels do not hold any Administrative appointments, but are permitted to continue till they attain the age of 57 in the appointments which they held at the time of advancement to the Special Selected List. In addition to these a number of officers in civil employ are also advanced to the list of Lieut.-Colonels specially selected for *increased pay* for ability and merit.

I. M. S. officers are also eligible for appointment to the posts of Director of Health Services and I. G. of Prisons, Sind, and the Director of Health and I. G. of Prisons, Orissa along with officers of the Provincial Services.

Branches of Civil employment, etc.

18. *Applications for Civil employment* (excluding External Affairs and Political Departments and the Medical Research Department).—(i) Officers of the I. M. S. are eligible for transfer to civil employment on completion of two years military service, including at least one year in India, provided their services can be spared from military duties.

(ii) In actual practice officers are not usually transferred to civil employment until they have been confirmed in the I. M. S. after passing the prescribed retention and language tests. In very special cases this condition can be waived, and in that event the officer transferred will have to pass the examination in question while in civil employment.

(iii) An officer can apply for civil employment at any time during his service but his application will not normally be considered until he has fulfilled the conditions in (i) and (ii) above. Officers of and above the rank of Major have limited chances of securing a civil appointment as the Provincial Governments usually prefer comparatively junior officers.

(iv) Applications for civil employment must be made on the prescribed form obtainable from the Director General, Indian Medical Service, and should be submitted through the proper official channel.

(v) Applications thus received are kept on record in the office of the D. G., I. M. S., and the applicants are informed that their names have been registered and will be considered on the occurrence of vacancies. There can be no guarantee that a registered officer will get civil employment.

(vi) The various appointments reserved for I. M. S. officers are shown in Appendices I and II to the Defence Department Resolution No. 205, dated 25th March 1937.

19. *Appointment to the External Affairs and the Political Departments.*—(i) I. M. S. officers desirous of service under the Crown Representative and the Department of External Affairs are required to apply on the prescribed form of application obtainable from the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

(ii) Applications duly completed are submitted through the proper official channel, *i.e.*, in the cases of officers in military service through the officer commanding of the Hospitals, A. D. M. S. of District, D. D. M. S. of a Command and then ultimately through the Director of Medical Services in India. In the case of officers already in civil employment, the applications come through the Provincial Governments concerned.

(iii) On receipt, the applications are scrutinised with reference to the record of service and Annual Confidential Reports and previous record of the officer concerned.

(iv) The applications of officers considered by the Director General, I. M. S., as *prima facie* suitable are forwarded to the External Affairs and the Political Departments for their consideration.

(v) These officers are then generally asked to go to New Delhi or Simla for an interview with the Secretaries of the External

Affairs and the Political Departments and with His Excellency the Viceroy at some convenient time. All travelling and other expenses incurred in connection with this interview are borne by the officer.

(vi) On the conclusion of this interview, the External Affairs and the Political Departments communicate their final decision as to the officers' suitability for employment under them. If the officer is 'approved', his name is confirmed on the list of applicants maintained by the Director General, I. M. S. office and if not, his name is removed. In any case, the officer is informed of the final decision.

(vii) The appointments reserved for I. M. S. officers under the External Affairs and the Political Departments are shown in Appendix XIV.

20. The conditions of service in the Medical Research Department are as follows:—

- (i) An officer is in the first instance appointed on probation for two years. If his work is satisfactory he is confirmed in the Department at the end of that period.
- (ii) The appointment of the confirmed officer is reviewed after every five years in the light of the work done by him and his further retention in the Medical Research Department depends on the decision then arrived at.
- (iii) Private practice is prohibited but laboratory and consultant practice is permitted.
- (iv) On appointment, an officer receives the basic pay of his rank *plus* overseas pay, if admissible, at the prescribed rate, *plus* a bacteriological special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem.
- (v) If as a result of the review mentioned in para. (ii), an officer is found unsuitable for the Department he will be reverted to military employ any time up to 7 years in civil employ or 17 years total service whichever is later. If his unfitness for research work develops after these limits, he will be transferred to some other civil employment. [Govt. of India, Dept. of E., H. and L., letter No. F. 19-8/35-H., dated 19th November 1936.]
- (vi) Grant of leave is regulated under the Civil Leave Rules.

21. The Cadre of the Medical Research Department is detailed below:—

SPECIFIED AND UNSPECIFIED APPOINTMENTS.

		Composition.
Appointments	30	{ Specified 13
Leave Reserve for I. M. S.	3	{ Unspecified 17

Specified Appointments.

1. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
2. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
3. Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.
4. Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.
5. Director, Pasteur Institute, Burma, Rangoon.
6. Director, Pasteur Institute, Shillong.
7. Director, Pasteur Institute, Southern India, Coonoor.
8. Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
9. Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
10. Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
11. Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
12. Assistant Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
13. Assistant Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.

Unspecified Appointments.

14. Under I. R. F. A.
15. Under I. R. F. A.
16. Under I. R. F. A.
17. Under I. R. F. A.
18. Under I. R. F. A.
19. Under I. R. F. A.
20. Under I. R. F. A.
21. Under I. R. F. A.
22. Supernumerary Officer.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
27. In abeyance.
28. In abeyance.
29. In abeyance.
30. In abeyance.
31. Leave Reserve (I. M. S.).
32. Leave Reserve (I. M. S.).
33. Leave Reserve (I. M. S.).

Medical Store Depots.

22. The functions of the Medical Stores Department are—

(a) To supply the Military Forces of India in peace and war with Medical and Veterinary Stores.

(b) To supply Civil Government Institutions (Medical and Veterinary), Mission Hospitals, and such non-Government Institutions as are authorised to obtain their requirements from the Medical Store Depots.

23. *Control of Department.*—The direct control and the administration of the Department are vested in the Director General, Indian Medical Service, who is responsible to Government in all matters relating to its discipline, management, and administration, and will, in conjunction with the Director of Medical Services in India, be the official adviser of Government on all questions of supply in connection with military Medical stores and equipment.

24. *Appointment of Officers.*—The cadre of I. M. S. Officers in the Medical Stores Department will consist of 5 officers, and all appointments are open to both British or Indian Officers.

The appointment of each commissioned officer to the Department in the first instance as officer-in-charge of a Medical Store Depot, will be made by the Director General, I. M. S., with the sanction of the Defence Department. Any subsequent orders regarding posting will be issued by the Director General, I. M. S.

The officer selected will normally in the first instance be appointed for a period of 4 years and will be posted to a 'non-manufacturing' depot at Lahore or Calcutta. From those who have thus served will be selected officers for the 'manufacturing' depots at Bombay and Madras where the tenure will also be 4 years, extensible by 1 year and even by another term if the Director General, Indian Medical Service, considers it to be to the advantage of the State.

The Director General will dispose of all questions relating to appointments, promotions, and leave within the Department subject to conditions laid down hereafter.

NOTE 1.—Of the establishment of five I. M. S. officers in the Medical Stores Department, the appointment of Assistant Director General (Stores) is a civil appointment, whereas the four officers in charge of the Depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore are in military employ. But the entire expenditure on account of the pay and allowances of these officers is debitable to the Defence Services Estimates.

NOTE 2.—The Officer-in-Charge at Lahore or Calcutta will normally be a Captain or Junior Major, I. M. S., and at Bombay or Madras a Major or junior Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S.

NOTE 3.—The tenure rules will not prohibit transfers from one depot to another if in the interests of the State.

25. *Inspection by Director General.*—The Director General will make occasional inspections of the various depots, and will submit to Government, annually, an Administration Report on the working of the Department during the previous financial year.

26. *Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores).*—The Director General will be assisted by the Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service (Stores), who will visit all the Depots once yearly, and will report to the Director General, on any defects observed in their working. He will also be the Adviser of the Director General, I. M. S., on all matters connected with the Depots.

The officer selected for this post will be a Lieut.-Colonel, I. M. S., with Medical Store Depot experience.

27. *Location of Depots.*—The Department is divided into 4 Depots of Supply which are located at Madras, Bombay, Lahore and Calcutta. The former two are classified as 'manufacturing' and the latter two as 'non-manufacturing'.

28. *Discipline.*—For matters of discipline, in respect of all persons subject to military law the Officer-in-Charge is in the position of a Commanding Officer, and each Depot for this purpose of discipline alone is under the General Officer Commanding the Military area in which it is located.

29. *Responsibility of Officer-in-Charge.*—The Officer-in-Charge of a Depot is responsible to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, for the safety of all stores committed to his charge, for the maintenance of an adequate and not more than adequate stock; for the issue of stores which have been indented for under proper authority, and generally for the efficient working of the Depot as a whole.

30. *Protected Officers.*—The existing rights of officers who were in Civil employment on the 1st April 1937, and who were otherwise suitable for appointment to the posts are fully preserved and prospects equivalent to those available before the promulgation of the new Scheme have been retained for them. All the posts (C. S., Professional, Jail, P. H., Medical Research) which were reserved up to the 31st March 1937 but released from reservation thereafter are preserved for officers who were in civil employment on the 1st April 1937.

31. *Seniority in Civil Employment.*—Seniority of I. M. S. officers in Civil employ is governed by—

On transfer from Military to Civil employment:

- (a) Officers transferred to civil employment during the period 4th August 1914 to 8th January 1932. Seniority

is determined by the date of an officer's application for transfer to civil employ, *vide* Government of India, E., H. and L. Department, letters No. 407, dated the 29th June 1922 and No. 33, dated the 9th January 1932, to all Local Governments and Administrations (except N.-W. F. P.).

- (b) Officers transferred to civil employment since the 9th January 1932:—

Seniority is decided in accordance with the date on which an officer actually joins the Civil Department, *vide* Government of India E., H. and L. Department, letter No. 33-Health, dated the 9th January 1932, to all Governments and Administrations (except N.-W. F. P.).

32. *On transfer from one province to another.*—Seniority in such cases is decided in accordance with the facts whether transfer is made for reasons of public interest or for an officer's own convenience. In the former case the officer concerned carries his seniority in Civil employ with him while in the latter he starts in the new province at the bottom, *vide* Government of India, E., H. and L. Department, letter No. F. 12-18 '35-H., dated the 10th February 1936, to all local Governments and Administrations (except Andamans and Aden).

33. *On transfer to special Departments—The External Affairs and the Political Departments.*—An Officer on transfer to these Departments is graded in the seniority list in accordance with the actual date of his joining the department irrespective of whether he is drawn from the Civil or the Military Branch or transferred in public interest or to suit his own convenience.

34. *Medical Research Department.*—An officer's seniority is regulated in accordance with the actual date of his joining the Department irrespective of whether he is drawn from the civil or the Military Branch or is transferred in the public interest or to suit his own convenience.

CHAPTER 5.

LEAVE AND JOINING TIME.

SECTION I.—MILITARY LEAVE RULES.

General Rules.

1. Leave cannot be claimed as a right, but is granted at the discretion of the competent authority in India under whom an officer may be serving, subject to the exigencies of the Service. (M. L. R. I. 1 and I. M. S. Memo. para. 16).

2. *Leave in anticipation of sanction.*—No officer is permitted to leave his station in anticipation of the grant of leave by superior authority, except in very urgent cases or on the recommendation of a medical board when recommended for leave in India. In forwarding an application for leave in these circumstances to the sanctioning authority the forwarding officer is to endorse it accordingly. (M. L. R. I. 2).

3. *Liability for recall.*—An officer taking leave is liable to be recalled at any time and must be prepared to rejoin at his own expense. The occasions on which conveyance is admissible on recall are detailed in Passage Regulations. (M. L. R. I. 3).

4. *Overstayal of leave.*—If any officer overstays his leave an explanation supported by certificates as to the facts is forwarded to the competent authority. An extension of leave may be granted in the following circumstances:—

(a) If the overstayal is due to causes beyond the officer's control, such as sickness or detention of a privileged steamer or air liner.

(b) If an officer has not received orders within 2 months of the termination of his leave as to the station at which he is required to join, and disembarks at an Indian port or airport within the period of his leave—sufficient extension to enable him to reach his new station (M. L. R. I. 4).

5. *Address while on leave.*—An officer, if on leave in India, is to inform his Unit Commander, if *ex-India*, the Secretary of State, of his address (M. L. R. I. 5).

6. If an officer overstays his leave, no pay will be admissible for the period of the overstayal, unless an extension of leave to cover that period is granted by the competent authority. (M. L. R. 2).

7. *Arrival and departure reports.*—Individuals arriving or departing from Military Stations—officers whether on leave or on duty—will report to the Local Head Quarters. Officers arriving in or leaving India will report to the Staff Officer at the Port. (M. L. R. I. 7).

8. *Extension of leave.*—Any extension of leave requires the sanction of the competent authority in India. In urgent cases when an officer is on leave *ex-India* and time does not admit of reference to the competent authority an extension may be granted by the Secretary of State. (M. L. R. 3).

9. Extension of leave, whenever possible, should be applied for to the competent authority in India in sufficient time to admit of the individuals joining at the expiration of his original leave, if the application is refused. When individuals are on leave *ex-India* this sanction is communicated to them through the Secretary of State.

In urgent cases only, when time does not admit of reference to the competent authority in India, application may be made to the Secretary of State, a copy of whose sanction will be forwarded to the competent authority in India.

The competent authority in India is the authority who sanctioned the original leave, if privilege leave, and the Adjutant-General in India, if other leave. (M. L. R. I. 8).

10. *Date of commencement and termination of leave.*—All leave whether in or out of India, except leave *ex-India* on medical certificate, or when an officer proceeds on leave direct from the sick list, commences on the date an individual is struck off duty, which is the date of relief if relieved in the forenoon, or the date succeeding that of relief, if relieved in the afternoon, and terminates on the date preceding that of rejoining, if he rejoins in the forenoon, or the date of rejoining if he rejoins in the afternoon.

If a Sunday, Thursday, Christmas Day or Good Friday falls on the day immediately preceding that on which the period of leave begins, or follows that on which the leave ends, an individual may leave his station at the close of the day before, and return to duty at the end of such holiday, provided no extra expense is caused to the state and also that he obtains his commanding officer's permission. (M. L. R. 1).

11. *Forms of application for leave and channels of submission.*—All applications for privilege leave, furlough, or combined privilege leave and furlough are submitted on India Army Form L-1176 while those for casual leave on India Army Form L-1175. (M. L. R. I. 101).

12. The procedure for submission of leave applications is as given below:—

Application from	Sanctioning authority.		
	Leave <i>ex-India</i> including privilege leave taken by itself.	Furlough in India.	Privilege leave in India.
I. M. S. officers	District Commdr. with the concurrence of the A. G. in India and of the D. G., I. M. S., in the case of study leave.	District Commdr. with the concurrence of the A. G. in India and of the D. G., I. M. S. in the case of study leave.	District Commander.
I. M. S. officers of the Medical Store Dept. subject to Military Leave Rules.	D. G., I. M. S.	D. G., I. M. S.	D. G., I. M. S.

(M. L. R., p. 83, items 50 & 51.)

13. Leave applications of officers which include periods of privilege leave in excess of 2 months, whether combined with other leave or taken by itself, are submitted to the sanctioning authority through the Controller of Military Accounts concerned. (M. L. R. I. 102).

14. Officers employed in the Medical Store Department who were subject to Military Leave Rules at the time of their transfer to that Department continue to be governed by them. (M. L. R. 130).

15. *Classification of leave.*—Leave is of four kinds, *viz* —

- (i) Casual leave,
- (ii) Privilege leave.
- (iii) Furlough, and
- (iv) Special leave—Wound, injury and disability leave;

and rules in regard to them are given below (M. L. R. 4).

Casual Leave.

16. Casual leave, which counts as duty, is ordinarily limited to 10 days at a time. The sanctioning authority is the Station Commander. Unit Commanders may grant up to 3 days' casual leave. Casual leave is not to be utilized to supplement any other form of leave or absence, except where explicitly authorized. Any overstayal of casual leave will involve its conversion

into privilege leave or furlough. Casual leave may be taken in or *ex-India*, provided the individual returns to duty within the period of leave. (M. L. R. 4 and 5).

Privilege Leave.

17. Privilege leave is restricted to two months, three months in certain concessional areas, in any calendar year, but it does not become admissible until an individual has actually performed duty in India during that year. (M. L. R. 6-7).

Privilege leave may be extended from one year to another without prejudice to the privilege leave authorized for the year in which the extended privilege leave terminates, with the sanction of the authority competent to sanction privilege leave, but further privilege leave does not become admissible until the officer again performs duty. (M. L. R. 6).

18. The word 'year' as used in the preceding para. signifies calendar year, except in the case of Baluchistan and the Zhob, where the privilege leave year is reckoned from 1st April to 31st March succeeding. (M. L. R. 6).

19. Privilege leave may be taken in instalments. When it is taken in broken periods of less than 1 month an aggregate of 30 days is reckoned as a month for the purpose of determining the privilege leave remaining at credit. (M. L. R. 6).

20. Officers proceeding to the United Kingdom on duty if they embark for the United Kingdom towards the end of the privilege leave year may be granted the privilege leave to their credit, or if struck off duty on the first day of privilege leave year may be granted the privilege leave to their credit in respect of the previous year although such privilege leave may commence in a privilege leave year in which they have not actually performed duty in India. (M. L. R. 6).

21. *Privilege leave accumulated.*—Accumulated privilege leave for 3 months may be granted after 33 months' duty in India, which need not be continuous, to those officers who have not taken any privilege leave within the period covered thereby. Accumulated privilege leave may be taken in instalments, but the last instalment must be commenced in the year in which the first is taken, otherwise the portion not taken will lapse. (M. L. R. 8).

22. *Privilege leave—extra expense to state.*—No extra expense may be caused to the State by the grant of privilege leave other than such travelling expenses of the *locum tenens* as may be sanctioned from the special grant at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C. (M. L. R. 10).

23. *Privilege leave conversion to furlough.*—The conversion of privilege leave to furlough is not permissible. (M. L. R. 13).

24. *Privilege leave only ex-India, date of commencement and casual leave in connection therewith.*—In every case in which an individual proceeds *ex-India* on privilege leave only, with the

intention of returning to India on the termination of such leave, the authority empowered to sanction the privilege leave may grant the individual casual leave for the minimum number of days necessary for the journey by rail from his station to the port of embarkation or to Calcutta/Karachi if travelling eastwards/westwards by air, and for the return journey from the port to his station. The privilege leave in this case commences from the day following the date of expiry of the initial period of casual leave. (M. L. R. 12).

25. (a) An individual who is granted privilege leave *ex-India* by itself and who intends to return to India on the expiration thereof may be granted such casual leave in conjunction with privilege leave as may cover journeys to and from the ports of embarkation and disembarkation.

(b) The privilege leave in this case begins on the date following that of embarkation and terminates on the date prior to that of disembarkation whether the individual concerned is departing or arriving by sea or by air.

(c) The casual leave granted is—

- (i) on departure from India, to be the minimum number of days necessary to enable the individual to reach the port of embarkation and embark at the first opportunity, travelling by rail by the normal route.
- (ii) on return to India, to be the minimum number of days necessary, counting from the date of disembarkation inclusive, and travelling by rail at the first opportunity by the normal route, to enable the individual to rejoin for duty.
- (d) When the journey *ex-India* is by air, the port of disembarkation and embarkation is taken as Calcutta or Karachi according to the direction of travel. (A. I. I. No. 278 of 1938).

Furlough.

26. Furlough on private affairs in India is limited to 6 months exclusive of privilege leave.

Combined leave in India is limited to 8 months.

Combined leave *ex-India* is limited to 12 months in the first instance. Actual absence from duty whether in or out of India, on privilege leave, furlough, sick list or vacation, on private affairs or medical certificate is limited to a maximum of 2 years, after which, unless granted a special extension without pay, an officer will be placed on the semi-effective or the retired list. (M. L. R. 29).

Furlough out of India on private affairs is normally granted after not less than three years' duties in India or on medical certificate. [I. M. S. Memo. para. 17 (ii).]

27. To officers holding Command, Staff or Administrative appointments of 4 years' tenure furlough is admissible as follows:—

Six months furlough, during the tenure of an appointment, which is subject to the following restrictions:—

- (a) Combined leave may not be taken more than twice during the tenure of an appointment.
- (b) Absence from duty in excess of the limits prescribed below will involve the vacation of an appointment with effect from the day following that on which these limits expire:—

Eight months combined leave taken consecutively when the privilege leave portion is more than 2 months.

Two months privilege leave combined with 6 months furlough.

Six months furlough taken consecutively or in two instalments, whether by itself or combined with privilege leave. (M. L. R. 30).

28. (i) Officers holding different appointments during the tenure of one will be restricted to the amount of leave admissible under para. 27 except where promotion to a higher grade appointment involves the commencement of a fresh tenure.

(ii) Where the original tenure of an appointment is extended additional furlough will be admissible at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ months of each year's extension subject to the following restrictions:—

The additional furlough and any balance of furlough earned but not taken during the original tenure may be taken on one occasion only during the period of extension but combined leave may not exceed eight months.

The total furlough granted during the period of extension may not exceed 6 months.

Any leave granted in consequence of disability or wound contracted on field or quasi-field service, shall be excluded for the purpose of the limit of 8 months referred to in paras. 27 and 28. (M. L. R. 31).

29. In the case of staff appointments whose tenure has been reduced from 4 to 3 years with effect from the 1st August 1938, the total amount of furlough admissible within the tenure is restricted in accordance with the actual length of tenure. The amount of furlough that is normally admissible is as follows:—

An officer, who, on the revised date of completion of tenure, will have—

- (a) completed not more than three years, is entitled to a total of 4 months' furlough.
- (b) completed 3 years but not more than 3 years and 6 months, a total of 5 months' furlough,
- (c) completed more than 3 years 6 months, a total of 6 months' furlough.

combined with the amount of privilege leave, which may be admissible to him. (I. A. O. No. 921 of 1938).

30. In the case of Staff Captains (Medical) furlough will normally be restricted to 3 months during the tenure of the appointment (in addition to any privilege leave which they may have to their credit). The restriction laid down in para. 876 (a), Regulations for the Army in India, regarding 10 months continuous previous service in the appointment will also apply.

If an officer requires furlough in excess of the period mentioned above for urgent reasons or on medical certificate, he will be required to vacate his appointment. [Adjutant General in India, No. Z.-13401 (D. M. S.), dated 18th November 1936].

31. *Furlough or leave on Medical Certificate*.—Furlough or combined leave on medical certificate may be granted on the recommendation of a medical board by the authority competent to sanction furlough. Such leave commences from the date of being struck off duty if the leave recommended by the Board is in India and from the date of embarkation if *ex-India*. Any period spent on the sick list is not reckoned in the period of leave granted, but is included when computing the total period for which it is permissible to be absent from duty. Combined leave may be spent in or out of India at the discretion of the sanctioning authority. Leave on medical certificate may be spent in or out of India as recommended by the Medical Board. (M. L. R. 20, 22, 34).

32. *Extension of leave on medical certificate*.—Extension of leave on medical certificate in the United Kingdom is sanctioned on the recommendation of a Medical Board by the Secretary of State and in India by the officer competent to sanction furlough when there is a reasonable prospect of an individual again becoming fit for duty. (M. L. R. 18, 36).

Special Leave—Wound, injury and disability leave, also leave pending retirement or resignation.

33. (i) Leave on the full pay of his substantive appointment may be granted for a period not exceeding three months to an officer—

- (a) who is wounded, injured or contracts a disability as the result of conditions arising out of active service in the field and not due to a cause within his control.
- (b) who in the performance of duty irrespective of the area in which serving receives wounds or injuries definitely attributable to hostile action in circumstances comparable with those which prevail on active service, or
- (c) who in the performance of a particular military duty which has the effect of increasing the liability to injury beyond the ordinary risks of military duty under peace conditions, is wounded or injured. Cases under this clause require the sanction of the Government of India.

(ii) Furlough *ex-India* for not more than 6 months may be granted on medical certificate to officers who have been granted leave under clause (i) either in extension or after a period of duty in India.

(iii) The leave and furlough admissible under clauses (i) and (ii) is restricted to officers who are placed on the sick list as the result of a disability as defined and granted such leave in consequence within one year from the date on which they last performed duty under active service conditions in the field, or from the date on which the wound or injury was sustained in the case of a non-field service area. This leave or furlough is inadmissible after 2 years have elapsed from the date in question, but within the limits herein prescribed may be taken in one or more periods.

(iv) Wound, injury or disability leave may be combined with any privilege leave due without prejudice to the grant of furlough under clause (ii), but the privilege leave must be taken first. (M. L. R. 37).

34. Leave pending retirement or resignation will be regulated as follows:—

- (i) An officer resigning or retiring under Rule 86 (*i.e.*, for failure to pass the prescribed language test and language examination) R. A. I. may be granted any privilege leave due, or, if the privilege leave due is less than 2 months, combined leave or furlough for a period not exceeding 2 months.
- (ii) Officers resigning for reasons other than as at (i) may be granted—
 - (a) Combined leave up to a maximum of 8 months/5 months provided no leave other than casual leave has been taken during the previous 3 years/2 years.
 - (b) In other cases the privilege leave due, or if the privilege leave due is less than 2 months, combined leave or furlough for a period not exceeding two months.
- (iii) Officers retiring for reasons other than as at (i), except those holding command, staff, or administrative appointments who have not substantive regimental appointments (in whose case leave is restricted to that admissible under para. 27 above) leave pending retirement in or out of India up to a maximum of 12 months. (M. L. R. 38).

35. *Officers of I. M. S. subject to staff leave rules.*—The Administrative Officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the following appointments, are governed by staff leave rules as in paras. 27 and 28 above:—

D. M. S. in India.

D. Ds., M. S.

A. Ds., M. S.
 D. D. M. O. W.
 D. A. Ds., M. S.
 D. D. H. & P., A. D. H., A. D. P.
 A. Ds. H. & P.
 D. A. Ds. H.
 D. A. Ds. P.

Staff Captains (Medical).

Surgeons to His Excellency the Governor-General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor of a Presidency. (M. L. R. 129, 130).

LEAVE—INDIAN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Permanent.

36. Leave admissible to Indian Commissioned officers is of five kinds, namely—

- (i) Casual leave,
- (ii) Privilege leave,
- (iii) Leave on Medical Certificate,
- (iv) Special Leave, and
- (v) Study leave.

(i) *Casual Leave*.—Casual leave is ordinarily limited to ten days at a time at the discretion of the station commander.

(ii) *Privilege leave*.—Privilege leave is restricted to two months in any one calendar year. Three months is, however, admissible to officers serving in, and who proceed on leave direct from, concessional areas and stations. The privilege leave year is for all cases the calendar year except in the case of those stationed in Baluchistan and the Zhob Area when it is from 1st April to 31st March. The grant of privilege leave is subject to the general conditions prescribed in the Regulations for the Army in India.

Officers proceeding on privilege leave from a non-concessional area, may be granted casual leave to cover the period of journeys to and from their homes. The casual leave granted in such cases is shown in the order in which the privilege leave is notified.

Accumulated privilege leave is not admissible.

(iii) *Leave on Medical Certificate*.—Leave on medical certificate is admissible in the first instance up to six months which may include any privilege leave due. Provided that there is a reasonable prospect of the officer becoming fit to return to duty, extensions of three months at a time may be granted up to a total of three years' absence from duty, after which an officer will be compulsorily retired.

(iv) *Special Leave*.—Special leave is limited to six months which may include privilege leave if due. Half pay is admissible for the balance. This leave is only granted by General Officers Commanding-in-Chief to enable officers to visit England or other countries for adequate reasons. An extension requires the sanction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and is to be without pay.

(v) *Study Leave*.—Study leave is admissible as in Section III of this Chapter.

37. The general principles laid down in Regulations for the Army in India in regard to the grant of leave to British Officers in the Indian Army apply to Indian Commissioned officers.

38. *Short Service*.—Short Service officers of the Indian Medical Service are allowed all the concessions under para. 36 subject to the following modifications:—

- (i) Study leave does not become admissible until an officer is made permanent.
- (ii) Leave on medical certificate is subject to a maximum of 4 months. If an officer is unfit to return to duty after that period, his services are dispensed with. Such leave may be combined with any privilege leave due, subject to a maximum of 6 months.
- (iii) Special leave does not become admissible until an officer is made permanent.

SECTION II.—CIVIL LEAVE RULES.

General.

39. *Application for leave*.—An application for leave or for an extension of leave must be made to the authority competent to grant such leave or extension (S. R. 216).

40. An application by an I. M. S. officer in permanent or temporary civil employ for leave exceeding four months, other than leave on medical certificate, or for an extension of such leave, is submitted to the local administrative medical officer, by whom it is forwarded to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Director-General countersigns the application if the state of the public service admits of the grant of leave; otherwise, he abstains from countersigning it. In either case he forwards the application for disposal to the authority competent to grant the leave (S. R. 218).

41. Before a gazetted Government servant can be granted leave on medical certificate he is to obtain certificate on prescribed form. The grant of a medical certificate does not in itself confer upon the Government servant concerned any right to leave. The certificate should be forwarded to the authority competent to grant the leave and the orders of that authority should be awaited. (S. R. 222, 226-227).

42. *Leave accounts.*—A leave account is maintained for each Government servant in terms of leave on average pay (F. R. 76).

43. The amount of leave due to a Government servant is the balance of leave at his credit in the leave account (F. R. 80).

44. Leave is earned by a Government servant if he holds a lien on a permanent post in civil employ or would hold a lien on such a post had his lien not been suspended (F. R. 59).

45. Leave is earned by duty only. For the purpose of this rule a period spent in foreign service counts as duty if contribution towards leave-salary is paid on account of such period (F. R. 60).

46. *Authorities empowered to grant leave.*—No leave may be granted to a gazetted Government servant until a report as to the admissibility of the leave has been obtained from the audit officer (S. R. 207).

47. On the receipt of such a report, any leave, other than special disability leave, admissible under the Fundamental Rules may be granted by a competent authority. (S. R. 208).

48. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the public service so require, discretion to refuse or revoke leave or any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it (F. R. 67).

49. *Combination of holidays with leave.*—The combination of holidays with leave and joining time is permissible under certain conditions (S. R. 209). (See para. 120 below).

50. *Commencement of leave.*—Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which transfer of charge is effected and ends on the day preceding that on which charge is resumed. When joining time is allowed to a Government servant returning from leave out of India, the last day of his leave is the day before the arrival of the vessel in which he returns at her moorings or anchorage in the port of debarkation or if he returns by air, the day on which the aircraft in which he returns arrives at its first regular port in India. A Local Government may, however, make rules defining the circumstances in, and the conditions on, which Sundays or other recognized holidays may be prefixed to leave or affixed to leave or joining time. (F. R. 68).

51. *Return from leave.*—A Gazetted Government servant, on return from leave, must report his return to the Government under which he is serving. (S. R. 240).

52. A Government servant returning from leave is not entitled in the absence of specific orders to that effect, to resume as a matter of course the post which he held before going on leave. He must report his return to duty and await orders. (S. R. 241).

53. *Recall from leave.*—All orders recalling a Government servant to duty before the expiry of his leave should state

whether the return to duty is optional or compulsory. If the return is optional, the Government servant is entitled to no concession. If it is compulsory, he is entitled to certain concessions like free passage to India, etc. (F. R. 70).

54. *Leave out of India.*—Every Government servant proceeding on leave out of India should procure from the audit officer and take with him a copy of the memorandum of information issued for the guidance of Government servant proceeding on leave out of India. If the leave has been granted on a medical certificate, he must take a copy of the medical statement of his case also. (S. R. 238).

55. A Government servant taking leave out of India must, if so required by the audit officer, report his embarkation through that officer to the authority which granted his leave, in such form as the Auditor General may prescribe. (S. R. 239).

56. A Government servant taking leave in the United Kingdom must report his arrival in that country to the High Commissioner for India, London. (S. R. 242).

57. *Extension of leave.*—A Government servant absent from India on leave who desires an extension of his leave must make application for such extension not less than three months before the expiry of his leave. An application made within three months from such expiry is not considered unless special reasons for consideration exist. (S. R. 251).

58. An application for extension for leave by a Government servant on leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies must be made to the High Commissioner. Unless the extension is desired on medical grounds or is for a period not more than fourteen days, the application must be accompanied by evidence that the Government on whose cadre the Government servant is borne has been consulted and has no objection to the extension. It is in exceptional cases only that the High Commissioner will grant an extension without the production of such evidence, and then for such period only as may be necessary to obtain the orders of the Government concerned, which is sought by telegraph at the applicant's expense (S. R. 252).

59. If a Government servant on leave in any of the localities named in the above rule desires, on medical grounds, an extension for a longer period than fourteen days, he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension. In order to do so, he must, as a general rule, appeal to the India Office for examination by the Board; but in special cases, and particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than sixty miles from London, a certificate in a form to be obtained from the High Commissioner may be accepted if signed by two medical practitioners. A certificate obtained outside the United Kingdom and signed by foreigners must be attested by Consular or other authority as bearing the signature of the qualified medical practitioners (S. R. 253).

60. *Return from leave on Medical Certificate.*—No Government servant who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness (F. R. 71).

61. A Government servant who is required, by or under para. 60 to produce medical certificate of fitness before returning to duty, must obtain permission to return to duty before so returning (S. R. 258).

62. Unless he is permitted to do so by the authority which granted the leave, a Government servant on leave may not return to duty more than fourteen days before the expiry of the period of leave granted to him. (F. R. 72).

63. A Government servant who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no leave-salary for the period of such absence, and that period is debited against his leave account as though it were leave on half average pay, unless his leave is extended by the Local Government. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of F. R. 15 (F. R. 73).

64. *Conditions: Civil Leave Rules.*—An I. M. S. officer appointed to a post in civil employ becomes subject to Fundamental Rules under the following conditions:—

- (a) An officer subject, before such appointment, to the Indian Army Leave Rules, becomes subject to these rules from the date of his first substantive appointment to a post in civil employ or from the date of completion of three years' continuous duty in such service, whichever is earlier. In reckoning continuous duty—
 - (1) any period of foreign service, to which transfer was made direct from a civil post, may be included, and
 - (2) leave does not operate to break continuity unless the officer has to revert to military employ in order to obtain such leave.
- (b) Transfer from military service to a post in civil employ the tenure of which is limited to a definite period, does not entitle an officer to leave under these rules unless it is a condition of such transfer that he will not return to military employment at the expiry of his tenure of the said or any subsequent post in civil employ. (F. R. 61).

65. Except as provided in the preceding para., an I. M. S. officer in civil employ remains subject to military leave rules but his leave while in civil employ is regulated by the provisions of F. R. 100 reproduced—*vide* para. 69 below. (F. R. 62).

66. When an I. M. S. officer subject to these rules is temporarily transferred to military duty but holds a lien on his post in civil employ or would hold a lien on such a post had his lien not been suspended, the period of his absence counts as duty for leave under these rules. (F. R. 63).

67. *Acceptance of employment while on leave.*—An I. M. S. Officer on leave may not take any service or accept any employment without obtaining the previous sanction of—

- (a) the Secretary of State in Council, if the proposed service or employment lies elsewhere than in India; and
- (b) the Governor General in Council, or any lower authority empowered to appoint him, if the proposed service or employment lies in India.

Provided that an officer who has been granted permission to take any service or accept any employment under this rule, during the leave preparatory to retirement, is precluded, save with the specific consent of the Secretary of State in Council or the Governor General in Council or any lower authority empowered to appoint him, as the case may be, from withdrawing his request for permission to retire, and from returning to duty. (F. R. 69).

68. *Grant of leave after retirement.*—(a) Leave at the credit of an I. M. S. Officer in his leave account lapses on the date of compulsory retirement provided that if in sufficient time before that date he has—

- (1) formally applied for leave and been refused it, or
- (2) ascertained in writing from the sanctioning authority that leave if applied for would not be granted—

in either case the ground of refusal being the requirements of the public service, then the Government servant may be granted, after the date of retirement, the amount of leave so refused subject to a maximum of 6 months.

(b) An I. M. S. officer retained in service after the date of compulsory retirement earns leave on average pay at the rate of 1/11th of duty performed after that date and is allowed to add thereto any amount of leave which could have been granted to him under clause (a) had he retired on that date. The total period which he may take on each occasion is not to exceed six months. If the Government servant has during the period of extension—

- (1) formally applied for leave due and been refused it, or
- (2) ascertained in writing from the sanctioning authority that leave if applied for would not be granted—

in either case the ground of refusal being the requirements of the public service, then the said Government Servant may be

granted, when his duties finally cease, and preparatory to retirement, the amount of leave so refused up to a maximum of 6 months.

The grant of leave under this rule automatically carries with it the extension required and no formal sanction to the extension is necessary. (F. R. 86).

69. *Leave terms of officers in temporary civil employ.*—The following provisions apply to I. M. S. officers in civil employ who remain subject to military leave rules:—

(a) A Local Government may grant to such an officer leave of the following kinds:—

(i) Leave on average pay for four months at a time, not exceeding, in all, the privilege leave which it would be permissible to grant to him under the rules applicable to his case on the date on which he became subject to this Rule, *plus* 1/11th of the duty performed by him from the beginning of the calendar year following that in which he became subject to this Rule:

Provided that, if privilege leave under military rules is not admissible in respect of the calendar year of transfer because the officer has not actually performed duty in Military Department during that year, duty counting for leave on average pay commences on the date on which he became subject to this Rule:

Provided further that, in the case of an officer who became subject to this Rule before the 4th December 1928 and who took privilege leave under military rules ending during the first six months of the calendar year in which he became subject to this Rule, duty counting for leave on average pay begins from a date six months after the end of such privilege leave but so that in no case duty performed before the date on which he became subject to this Rule counts.

Provided further that in the case of an officer serving in a vacation department the provision of F. Rule 82 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the calculation and grant of leave under sub-clause (i) above.

(ii) any leave, other than privilege leave, admissible under military rules, either alone or in combination with leave on average pay.

NOTE.—In the case of a Government servant who is entitled, under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than four months, the number of months to be taken at one time as prescribed in sub-clause (i) above may be increased, on the first occasion when leave is taken under these rules, by

the number of months by which the amount of privilege leave due exceeds four months.

(b) The total period of leave is regulated by the limits in force under the military rules to which the officer is subject.

(c) Leave may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it into any other kind of leave which was admissible to the officer concerned at the time when it was granted.

Provided that, except in the case of an officer holding substantively a tenure post, no leave under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of this rule may be granted to an officer unless the local Government is prepared to re-employ him immediately upon the termination of the leave.

Provided also that in the case of an officer holding substantively a tenure post, leave under sub-clause (i) of clause (a) may be granted so as to extend beyond the expiry of such term if the leave has been applied for in sufficient time before the expiry of the fixed term and refused owing to the exigencies of the public service. (F. R. 100).

NOTE.—Average pay means the average monthly pay earned during the 12 complete months immediately preceding the month in which the event occurs which necessitates the calculation of average pay. [F. R. 9 (2).]

70. *Casual leave*.—Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, a Government servant on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his pay is not intermitted. Casual leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules governing—

- (i) date of reckoning pay and allowances,
- (ii) charge of office,
- (iii) commencement and end of leave,
- (iv) return to duty.

or so as to extend the term of leave beyond the time admissible by rule. [F. R., Vol. II, Appx. No. 3-V-(2), page 6].

71. *Special and ordinary leave rules*.—(1) All Government servants who are not hereinafter declared to be subject to the special leave rules are subject to the ordinary leave rules.

(2) The following Government servants are subject to the special leave rules, namely:—

- (a) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile elsewhere than in Asia;

Provided that no such Government servant is entitled to the benefits of the special leave rules who, prior to such appointment, has, for the purpose of his

appointment to any office under the Government or the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments, or other privilege claimed and been deemed to be of Indian domicile;

- (b) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile in Asia, who, prior to the 24th July 1923, has been admitted to the benefits of the European services leave rules under the Civil Service Regulations; or who between the 1st January 1922 and the 24th July 1923, held a post which would have entitled him to such admission had he been subject to the Civil Service Regulations; and
- (c) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile in Asia who, prior to the 24th July 1923, held substantively an appointment in a department in which the attainment of a certain rank or a certain rate of pay entitled the officer to admission to the benefits of the European services leave rules under the Civil Service Regulations;

Provided that such a Government servant is only entitled to the benefits of the special leave rules when he attains that rank or rate of pay. Provided further that the concession allowed by clause (c) of this rule is not admissible to a Government servant who attains such rank or rate of pay by reason of being promoted by selection from a subordinate service or post after the 24th July 1923. (F. R. 75).

72. For the purpose of the above rule the domicile of a person is determined in accordance with the provision set out in the Schedule on the subject. (*Vide* Appendix XIII.)

Provided that a person who was born and has been educated exclusively in Asia and has not resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months shall be deemed to have his domicile in Asia unless in the case of a person to whom the proviso in sub-rule 2 (b) of the above rule does not apply it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date. (F. R. 75A).

73. No Government servant who, after his appointment to a service or post, acquires a new domicile, is thereby to lose his right to or become entitled to admission to, the benefits of the special leave rules. (F. R. 75B).

74. If any question arises as to the domicile of any Government servant at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Secretary of State in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, of the Governor General in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, or of the Provincial Government in the case of persons appointed by them, is final. (F. R. 75C).

75. In the leave account of an I. M. S. officer who becomes subject to these Rules shall be credited:—

- (1) (i) The privilege leave which, on the date on which he becomes subject to these Rules, it would be permissible to grant to him under the Rules applicable to him prior to that date, or
 - (ii) the leave on average pay which, on the date on which he becomes subject to these Rules, it would be permissible to grant to him under F. Rule 160 reproduced (*vide* para. 69 above), *plus*
- (2) one-eighth of the period prior to that date spent on duty or on privilege leave during the following periods of service:—
 - (i) Service under European Service Leave Rules of the Civil Service Regulations;
 - (ii) Service in India under the Indian Army Leave Rules or the British Army Leave Rules, and
 - (iii) Service out of India under the Indian Leave Rules subsequent to the date of first arrival in India,
- (3) five-twenty-seconds or two-elevenths of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date according as he is subject to the special leave rules or the ordinary leave rules.

Provided that in the case of an officer (other than an officer who became subject to these Rules before the 4th of December 1928) who became subject to these Rules in the calendar year in which he was transferred to civil employ, the credit under this clause is reduced by 1/11th of the duty intervening between the date of his becoming subject to these Rules and the termination of the calendar year of transfer, but this reduction is not made if privilege leave under the military rules is not admissible in respect of the calendar year of transfer because the officer has not actually performed duty in the Military Department during that year. (F. R. 77.)

NOTE.—Five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty is calculated thus:—

The amounts of duty expressed in terms of years, months and days is multiplied by five and the product divided by twenty-two. In this process of multiplication and division a month should be reckoned as equal to 30 days.

Two-eleventh of the period spent on duty is also to be calculated similarly. (Audit Instruction No. 1 under F. R. 77).

In the case of an I. M. S. officer in permanent civil employ, who reverts permanently to the Military Dept. and is again transferred permanently to the Civil Department, the net

amount of leave in the officer's leave account under the Fundamental Rules on the date of his reversion to the Military Department is credited to his leave account when he again becomes subject to those rules and his leave account is drawn up in the following manner:—

- (i) Net amount of leave under Fundamental Rules at credit on the date of reversion to the Military Department; *plus*
- (ii) the leave on average pay under F. R. 100 (see para. 69) at credit on the date on which he again becomes subject to the Fundamental Rules; *plus*
- (iii) one-eighth of the period spent on duty and on privilege leave from the date of reversion to the Military Department to the date on which he again became subject to these rules; *plus*
- (iv) five-twenty-seconds or two-elevenths of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date, according as he is subject to the special or the ordinary leave rules. (Audit Instruction No. 6 under F. R. 77).

76. The amount of leave debited against a Government servant's leave account is—

- (a) the actual period of leave on average pay including any furlough on average pay taken under rules previously in force but excluding special disability leave on average pay under F. R. 83 (7) (reproduced *vide* para. 79 below);
- (b) half the period of leave on half average pay (other than special disability leave) or on quarter average pay or on leave-salary equal to subsistence grant under the note to F. R. 88, or of special disability leave on average pay under F. R. 83 (7) (b) [reproduced *vide* para. 79 below.] (F. R. 78).

77. When a Government servant, who has previously been subject to the ordinary leave rules, is admitted to the benefits of the special leave rules, no change is made in the amount of leave previously credited and debited to his account, but is entitled to the maximum amount of leave prescribed in Rule 81 (a) (i), reproduced *vide* para. 78 below. (F. R. 79).

78. Leave may be granted to a Government servant at the discretion of the authority entitled to grant the leave, subject to the following restrictions:—

- (a) The maximum amount of leave which may be granted, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, if the privilege leave which it would be permissible to grant to the Government servant in question, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, under the rules applicable to him prior to that date; *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date: *plus*

(i) in the case of Government servants under the special leave rules, three years; or

(ii) in the case of Government servants under the ordinary leave rules, two and a half years.

Provided that special disability leave on half average pay or on average pay under F. R. 83 (7) (a) (reproduced *vide* para. 79 below) is not taken into account in calculating the maximum prescribed by this clause, and, in the case of such leave taken on average pay under Rule 83 (7) (a) (reproduced *vide* para. 79 below) account is taken of only half the period thereof.

(b) The maximum amount of leave on average pay including any furlough on average pay taken under rules previously in force [but excluding special disability leave on average pay under F. R. 83 (7) (a)] (*vide* para. 79 below) which may be granted is:—

(i) To a Government servant under the special leave rules, eight months at any one time,

and, in all,—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules applicable to him prior to that date; *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date; *plus* one year.

(ii) To a Government servant under the ordinary leave rules, four months at any one time,

and, in all,—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date; *plus*

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date;

provided that, in the case of a Government servant, subject to the ordinary leave rules, who either takes leave on medical certificate or spends his leave elsewhere than in India, Ceylon or Nepal the maximum prescribed in sub-clause (i) of this clause applies.

NOTE 1.—In the case of a Government servant who is entitled under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than four months the number of months to be taken at one

time prescribed in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above may be increased, on the first occasion when leave is taken under these rules, by the number of months by which the amount of privilege leave due exceeds four months.

NOTE 2.—The leave on average pay which on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules it would be permissible to grant to an I. M. S. officer under Rule 100 (reproduced *vide* para. 69 above) when he becomes so subject, be treated as privilege leave for the purposes of sub-rules (a) and (b) of this Rule.

(c) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) on medical certificate, without limit of amount; and
- (ii) otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

NOTE.—In case where a Government servant who has been granted leave not due under this clause applies for permission to retire voluntarily the leave not due is, if the permission be granted, cancelled and his retirement effected from the date on which such leave commenced.

(d) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is twenty-eight months.

(e) When a Government servant returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against his leave account, no leave becomes due to him until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which he took before it was due. (F. R. 81).

79. *Special Disability leave*.—(1) Subject to the conditions hereinafter specified a local Government may grant special disability leave to a Government servant who is disabled by injury intentionally inflicted or caused in, or in consequence of, the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position.

(2) Such leave is not to be granted unless the disability manifested itself within three months of the occurrence to which it is attributed, and the person disabled acted with due promptitude in bringing it to notice. But the Governor General in Council, if he is satisfied as to the cause of the disability, may permit leave to be granted in cases where the disability manifested itself more than three months after the occurrence of its cause.

(3) The period of leave granted is such as is certified by a Medical Board to be necessary. It is not to be extended except on the certificate of a Medical Board, and in no case is to exceed 24 months.

(4) Such leave may be combined with leave of any other kind.

(5) Such leave may be granted more than once if the disability is aggravated or reproduced in similar circumstances at a later date, but not more than 24 months of such leave is granted in consequence of any one disability.

(6) Such leave is counted as duty in calculating service for pension, and is not, except as provided in Rule 78 (b) (see para. 76 above), debited against the leave account.

(7) Leave salary during such leave is, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in F. Rules 89 and 90, be equal—

(a) for the first four months of any period of such leave, including a period of such leave granted under clause (5) of this rule, to average pay, and

(b) for the remaining period of any such leave to half average pay, or at the Government servant's option, for a period not exceeding the period of average pay which would otherwise be admissible to him, to average pay.

(8) The provisions of this rule apply to a civil servant disabled in consequence of service with a military force, if he is discharged as unfit for further military service, but is not completely and permanently incapacitated for further civil service, and to a civil servant not so discharged who suffers a disability which is certified by a Medical Board to be directly attributable to his service with a military force; but in either case, any period of leave granted to such a person under military rules in respect of that disability shall be reckoned as leave granted under this Rule for the purpose of calculating the period admissible. (F. R. 83).

80. The Governor General in Council may extend the application of the provisions of the above rule to a Government servant who is disabled by injury accidentally incurred in or in consequence of the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position, or by illness incurred in the performance of any particular duty which has the effect of increasing his liability to illness or injury beyond the ordinary risk attaching to the civil post which he holds:—

(i) that the disability, if due to disease, must be certified by a medical board to be directly due to the performance of the particular duty; and

(ii) that, if the Government servant has contracted such disability during service otherwise than with a military force, it must be, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, so exceptional in character or in the circumstances of its occurrence, as to justify such unusual treatment as the grant of this form of leave; and

- (iii) that the period of absence recommended by the Medical Board may be covered in part, by leave under this rule and in part by other leave, and that the amount of special disability leave granted on average pay may be less than four months. (F. R. 83-A).

81. *Extraordinary leave*.—(a) Extraordinary leave may be granted in special circumstances (1) when no other leave is by rule admissible, or (2) when, other leave being admissible, the Government servant concerned applied in writing for the grant of extraordinary leave. Such leave is not debited against the leave account. No leave-salary is admissible during such leave.

(b) The authority which has the power to sanction leave may grant extraordinary leave as in clause (a) in combination with, or in continuation of, any leave that is admissible, and may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into extraordinary leave.

(c) When extraordinary leave is granted to an I. M. S. officer subject to these rules, he continues to be treated as in civil employ for all purposes until he is placed on military temporary non-effective pay by the order of a medical board. If, after being placed on military temporary non-effective pay, returns to duty in India, he has no claim to reinstatement in civil employ. (F. R. 85).

SECTION III.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRANT OF LEAVE FOR PURPOSES OF STUDY TO OFFICERS OF THE I. M. S.

I.—Study Leave ex-India.

82. Extra leave for the purpose of study may be granted by the Government of India or by Provincial Governments to officers of the Indian Medical Service on the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The powers granted by these rules to the Government of India or to Provincial Governments may be delegated by them to the High Commissioner for India, subject to any condition they may think fit to impose.

83. The period of such study leave is subject to a total of twelve months in all during an officer's service and is to be calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of (i) the same service as qualifies for leave under Rules 77 and 78 of the Fundamental Rules (see paras. 75 and 76 above) and (ii) any service rendered before permanent appointment which counts for pension but not for leave under the Fundamental Rules referred to above.

84. Study leave may be taken at any time, but an officer who retires, except on account of ill-health, not later than three

years from the date of return to India after taking study leave or leave during which he has drawn study allowance, is liable to the cancellation of any benefits which he has received under these rules in respect of that leave, and to the refund of any additional moneys received under them.

An officer who retires, except on account of ill-health after three years or more from the date of return to India from study leave, or leave during which he has drawn study allowance, is liable to refund the difference, if any, between the amount of study allowance drawn and that admissible in respect of the period of study leave earned under para. 83 above at the date of his retirement.

85. The minimum period of study which renders an officer eligible for study leave is two months.

86. The minimum period of leave granted solely as study leave is six months. Time spent on the journey to and from India by an officer whose study leave is not combined with any other kind of leave reckons as study leave, but the allowance specified in para. 91 below is not granted during the period of the journey. An officer whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave is, however, required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover his return journey to India.

When an officer has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds after arrival in England that his course of study falls short of the sanctioned period of any considerable extent, his absence from India is reduced by the excess period of study leave unless he produces the assent of the authorities in India to his taking it as ordinary leave.

87. Study leave can be combined with any other kind of leave, provided the period occupied in study is not less than two months, and in the case of leave granted on medical certificate provided that the Medical Board at the India Office certifies that the officer is fit for study. The total period of absence from duty is strictly limited to the period prescribed by the Leave Rules to which an officer is subject.

88. Except as provided in para. 89 below all applications for study leave are to be submitted for approval, with the Audit Officer's certificate, to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the prescribed channel; and the course or courses of study contemplated, with details as to institutions at which study is to be undertaken, details of commencement and termination of each course, and any examination the candidate proposes to undergo, being clearly specified therein.

A copy of the approved programme of study is forwarded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to the Secretary

to the High Commissioner for India, General Department. If it is not possible for an officer to give full details, as above, in his original application, or if, after arrival in England, he wishes to make any changes in the programme which has been approved by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, he has immediately on arrival in England to apply to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, for a form on which to submit the required particulars. In such cases the officer is not, unless prepared to do so at his own risk, to commence his course nor incur any expenses in connection therewith until he receives approval to the course through the High Commissioner.

89. Officers on leave, who wish to have part of the leave converted into study leave or to undertake a course of study during leave, are, before commencing study and before incurring any expenses in connection therewith, to submit a programme of their proposed course of study to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, Office of the High Commissioner for India. The programme is to be accompanied by an official syllabus of the course, if one is available, and by any documentary evidence that the particular course or examination has the approval of the authorities in India. In the absence of such evidence the programme may, if approved, be proceeded with, but no study leave allowance becomes admissible until the concurrence of the authority in India concerned is received.

Similarly, officers on leave in the U. K., who desire to have it extended for purposes of study are to address the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, India House, London, but in addition to furnishing a statement of the proposed study they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave. They must also produce documentary evidence of the concurrence of the authority in India concerned to the grant of study leave and for study allowance.

90. An officer may be permitted to undertake or commence a course of study during leave on average pay and draw study allowance in respect thereof, provided that study allowance is not drawn for an aggregate period exceeding 12 months during the whole of an officer's service.

91. For the course of study, a study allowance, at present fixed at 12s. a day in the United Kingdom, £1 a day on the Continent of Europe and £1-10s. in the United States of America and Canada is admissible. These rates are liable to revision. No payment in respect of study allowances is normally made until the satisfactory certificates, as required by para. 93 below, are furnished on the completion of the course of study. Provided that the High Commissioner for India may

at his discretion authorise during the period of the course advances of study allowance on the production of satisfactory certificates of study, such advances to be provisional and subject to recovery should the officer fail to complete his full course of study satisfactorily.

It is to be understood that in order to qualify for the grant of study leave or for the receipt of study allowance a definite course of post-graduate study at a recognised institution, or of study ordinarily associated with post-graduate work, which must be approved as suitable by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, or by the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, London, and which is to occupy the time of the officer for a minimum of five days a week and five hours a day, must be pursued. Courses of study intended for students preparing for their primary medical qualifications is not to be approved.

This allowance is not admissible to an officer who retires from the service without returning to duty in India after a period of study leave, and is liable to be refunded under para. 84 above in the case of retirement, otherwise than on account of ill-health within three years of return to India.

Periods not exceeding 14 days of vacation or interval between two courses of study may, at an officer's option, be treated as study leave, in which case the study allowance is issued. Alternatively such periods may be taken as ordinary leave, in which case study allowance is not issued. If such periods exceed 14 days, the excess is treated as ordinary leave without study allowance.

Study allowance may be given at the discretion of the Government of India or a local Government for any period up to 14 days at one time during which an officer is prevented by sickness duly certified by a medical practitioner from pursuing the sanctioned course of study.

No course of study is recognised as study leave for the purpose of the allowance or for any other purpose unless the course of study has been approved in accordance with paragraphs 88 and 89 above.

92. The rate of pay admissible during study leave is as follows:—

Half average pay subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in Rules 89 and 90 of the Fundamental Rules. The rate of exchange prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for the conversion of leave salary (other than that admissible during the first four months of a period of leave on average pay) applies to these allowances.

93. On completion of a course of study, a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the Office of the

High Commissioner for India, India House, London), together with any certificates of special study, are forwarded to the Secretary to the High Commissioner, General Department, who arranges for the transmission of copies of the documents to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. Officers in the U. K. may also be called upon to report themselves in person to the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, on the conclusion of their course of study.

94. Study leave counts as service for promotion and pension but not for leave. It does not affect any leave which may already be due to an officer, and is not taken into account in reckoning the aggregate amount of leave taken by an officer towards the maximum period admissible under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules. (See para. 78 above).

Regulations regarding the grant of study leave to officers of the Indian Medical Service (A) in temporary civil employ whose leave is regulated under military rules, (B) in military employ.

95. The Indian Medical Service Study Leave Rules for the time being in force under Fundamental Rule 84 apply to these officers with the following modifications. The numeration of paragraphs is that of the Rules under Fundamental Rule 84.

(2) The period of study leave is calculated at the rate of one-twelfth of pensions service subject to the prescribed total.

(6) The total period of leave granted in the first instance (study leave combined with any other leave) does not exceed one year.

(7) "Under Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office" is substituted for "Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department", wherever the expression occurs.

(8) Ditto. In the case of officers in military employment the consent of the authorities in India is necessary for the extension of leave, but not for the conversion of ordinary leave into study leave or for the issue of study leave allowance.

(9) An officer who is in the U. K. on combined leave may be permitted to commence a course of study before the end of his privilege leave and to draw for such period, subject to the prescribed aggregate limit of 12 months during the whole of his service, the study allowance admissible under para. 91 above without forfeiting his privilege leave allowance. For all purposes of record and subsequent calculation of leave, the full amount of study leave taken is in such cases post-dated as if it had commenced at the end of the privilege leave.

(10) Ditto. "The Secretary of State" is substituted for "the High Commissioner for India" in the first sub-paragraph.

(11) The rate of pay admissible during study leave is the rate of leave pay admissible under the Military Leave Rules.

(12) "India Office" and "Under Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office" are substituted for "Office of the High Commissioner" and "Secretary to High Commissioner, General Department".

II. Study Leave in India.

96. Officers may be granted study leave in India, with the approval of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, up to a maximum of six months, out of the twelve months due to them in all, to enable them to attend courses of instruction in tropical medicine and hygiene at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

97. Such leave may be granted only to those officers who have had at least one year's experience in Europe or who have already availed themselves of at least six months' study leave in Europe.

98. An allowance of Rs. 8 per day is admissible for each day of study leave thus granted and undertaken.

99. Subject to the above provisions the rules contained in Section I above about the grant of study leave out of India apply. (Appendix 6-A to Regulations for the Medical Services of the Army in India, 1937).

SECTION IV.—JOINING TIME RULES.

Military.

100. If an individual is not required to arrive by a particular date he may be allowed six days for preparation and one day in respect of each of the following distances or fractions thereof subject to a total of thirty days:—

Journey by air	. . . . .	800 miles.
Journey by rail	. . . . .	250 miles.
Journey by sea	. . . . .	200 miles.
Journey by river	. . . . .	80 miles.
Journey by road by motor car	. . . . .	150 miles.
Journey by other means	. . . . .	15 miles.

Joining time counts as duty. A road journey not exceeding five miles to or from an airport, railway station or steamer port at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time. In calculating the amount of joining time admissible Sundays are neglected but are included in the thirty days maximum. The competent authority may sanction an extension of joining time provided the maximum period of thirty days is not exceeded.

The joining time of an individual transferred from military to civil or foreign employ or on retransfer to the military is governed by the rules of the Department or Government to which transferred. (Regulations for the Army in India, 1937, para. 593).

JOINING TIME RULES.

Civil.

101. Joining time means the time allowed to a Government servant in which to join a new post or to travel to or from a station to which he is posted. [F. R. 9 (10)].

102. Joining time may be granted to a Government servant to enable him—

(a) to join a new post to which he is appointed while on duty in his old post; or

(b) to join a new post—

(i) on return from leave on average pay of not more than four months' duration, or

(ii) when he has not had sufficient notice of his appointment to the new post, on return from leave other than that specified in sub-clause (i); or

(c) to travel from the port of debarkation (or in the case of arrival by aircraft, from its first regular port in India) and organize his domestic establishments when he returns from leave out of India of more than four months' duration; or

(d) on departure on or return from leave, to proceed from or to the place at which he is posted to or from specified stations, when the place concerned is in remote locality which is not easy of access.

103. A Government servant on joining time is regarded as on duty and is entitled to be paid as follows:—

(a) If on joining time under clause (a) of the preceding para. he is entitled to the pay which he would have drawn if he had not been transferred, or the pay which he will draw on taking charge of his new post, whichever is less.

(b) If on joining time under clause (b) or (c) of the preceding para. he is entitled—

(i) when returning from extraordinary leave other than extraordinary leave not exceeding fourteen days granted in continuation of other leave; an I. M. S. Officer subject to the civil leave rules, to subsistence grant; otherwise, to no payments at all;

- (iii) when returning from leave of any other kinds; to the leave-salary which he last drew on leave at the rate prescribed for the payment of leave-salary in India:

Provided that the amount of half average pay to be drawn during joining time by an I. M. S. Officer subject to the civil leave rules returning from leave on half average pay is calculated without regard to the limits prescribed in F. R. 89.

NOTE.—An I. M. S. officer subject to the military leave rules who retains a lien on his civil post is entitled, on joining time under sub-clause (ii) above to draw the same amount of leave-salary which he would have drawn had he taken leave under civil leave rules; provided that such leave-salary is not to be less than that which he actually drew during the last portion of his leave.

- (c) If on joining time under clause (d) of para. 102 he is entitled to pay as though he were on duty in his post. (F. R. 107).

104. A Government servant who does not join his post within his joining time is entitled to no pay or leave-salary after the end of joining time. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of joining time may be treated as misbehaviour. (F. R. 108).

105. A person in employment other than Government service or on leave granted from such employment, if in the interests of Government he is appointed to a post under a Provincial Government, may, at the discretion of the Provincial Government, be treated as on joining time while he prepares for and makes the journey to join the post under Government, and while he prepares for and makes the journey on reversion from the post under Government to return to his original employment. During such joining time he receives pay equal to the pay, or in the case of joining time immediately following leave granted from the private employment, to the leave salary, paid to him by his private employer prior to his appointment to Government service, or pay equal to the pay of the post in Government service, whichever is less. (F. R. 108-A).

106. A Government servant on joining time under para. 102 (a) if he is entitled to tentage while holding his old post and tentage is also attached to the new post, may draw tentage during joining time at the lower of the two rates. If the Government servant in his old post drew a compensatory allowance granted on account of special expensiveness of living, and the transfer is to another post carrying similar allowance, he may draw the compensatory allowance during joining time. Provided that if the rates differ in the two posts he may draw the lower rate only. (S. R. 7-C).

107. A conveyance or horse allowance is not drawn during joining time. (S. R. 27).

108. Not more than one day is allowed to a Government servant in order to join a new post when the appointment to such post does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. A holiday counts as a day for the purpose of this rule. (S. R. 293).

109. The joining time of a Government servant in cases involving a transfer from one station to another, neither of which is in a remote locality not easy of access, is subject to a maximum of 30 days. Six days are allowed for preparation and, in addition, a period to cover the actual journey calculated as follows:—

(a) A Government servant is allowed—

For the portion of the journey which he travels or might travel . . .		One day for each.
By railway	250 miles.	} or any longer time actually occupied in the jour- ney.
By ocean steamer	200 miles.	
By river steamer	80 miles.	
By motor car or horse-drawn convey- ance plying for public hire	80 miles.	
In any other way	15 miles.	

(b) A day is allowed for any fractional portion of any distance prescribed in clause (a).

(c) When part of the journey is by steamer, the limit of six days for preparation may be extended to cover any period unavoidably spent in awaiting the departure of the steamer.

(d) Travel by road not exceeding five miles to or from a railway station or (steamer ghat) at the beginning or end of a journey does not count for joining time.

(e) A Sunday does not count as a day for computing the period of six days allowed for preparation, but Sundays are included in the period allowed for the actual journey and in the maximum period of 30 days.

Exception 1.—The authority sanctioning the transfer may, in special circumstances, reduce the period of joining time admissible under this rule.

Exception 2.—The joining time of a Government servant who is transferred from one to another of the stations named in the table below is six days for preparation and in addition the actual time spent on the journey provided both combined do

not exceed the period prescribed for the particular journey in the table:—

Journey.	Period.
Between Meshed and Birjand	13 days.
Between Meshed and Zahidan	21 days.
Between Birjand and Zahidan	13 days.
Between Meshed and Zabul	32 days.
Between Birjand and Zabul	24 days.
Between Meshed and Khanikin	26 days.

(S. R. 294.)

110. Special provisions exist in regard to journey to other remote localities. (S. R. 294-A and 303—306-A).

111. When a Government servant, returning from leave out of India exceeding four months takes joining time before joining his post, his joining time begins from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation and is calculated from such port provided that it is, if he so desires, to be subject to a minimum of ten days. (S. R. 295).

112. By whatever route a Government servant actually travels, his joining time is, unless a competent authority for special reasons otherwise orders to be calculated by the route which travellers ordinarily use. (S. R. 296).

113. If a Government servant is authorised to make over charge of a post elsewhere than at his headquarters, his joining time is calculated from the place at which he makes over charge. (S. R. 297).

114. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another, his joining time begins on the day following that on which he receives the order of appointment.

A second period of six days for preparation is not allowed in calculating the joining time of a Government servant who is appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another. (S. R. 298).

115. If a Government servant takes leave while in transit from one post to another the period which has elapsed since he handed over charge of his old post must be included in his leave, unless the leave is taken on medical certificate. In the latter case the period may be treated as joining time. (S. R. 299).

116. If a Government servant is appointed to a new post while on leave on average pay of not more than four months' duration, his joining time is calculated from his old station or from the place in which he received the order of appointment, whichever calculation will entitle him to less joining time. (S. R. 300).

117. A competent authority may in any case extend the joining time admissible under rules, provided that the general spirit of the rules is observed.

If a competent authority sanctions under this rule an extension of joining time beyond a period of 30 days for the reasons stated in clause (b) of para. 118 below, it should be considered that the general spirit of the rules has been observed. (S. R. 301).

118. Within the prescribed maximum of 30 days, a competent authority may, on such conditions as it thinks fit, grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time than is admissible under the rules in the following circumstances:—

- (a) when the Government servant has been unable to use the ordinary mode of travelling or, notwithstanding due diligence on his part, has spent more time on the journey than is allowed by the rules, or
- (b) when such extension is considered necessary for the public convenience or for the saving of such public expenditure as is caused by unnecessary or purely formal transfers; or
- (c) when the rules have in any particular case operated harshly; as, for example, when a Government servant has through no fault on his part missed a steamer or fallen sick on the journey. (S. R. 302).

119. When a Government servant under the administrative control of the Governor General in Council is transferred to the control of a Government which has made rules prescribing amounts of joining time, his joining time for the journey to join his post under that Government and for the return journey is governed by those rules. (S. R. 302-A).

120. *Combination of holidays with leave and joining time.*—When the day immediately preceding the day on which a Government servant's leave begins or immediately following the day on which his leave or joining time expires is a holiday or one of a series of holidays, the Government servant may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it on the day following such holiday or series of holidays; provided that—

- (a) his transfer or assumption of charge does not involve the handing or taking over of securities or of moneys other than a permanent advance;
- (b) his early departure does not entail a correspondingly early transfer from another station of a Government servant to perform his duties, and
- (c) the delay in his return does not involve a corresponding delay in the transfer to another station of the Government servant who was performing his duties during his absence or in the discharge from Government service of a person temporarily appointed to it. (F. R. 209).

CHAPTER 6.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Military.

SECTION 1.—RATES OF RANK PAY AND OVERSEAS PAY.

1. *Rank and overseas pay.*—The Indian pay of rank and overseas pay of officers of the I. M. S. other than those employed in the Medical Store Department are as under:—

Year of service.	Rank.	For officers appointed prior to April 1st, 1937.			For officers appointed on or after April 1st, 1937.		
		Basic pay.	Overseas pay.		Basic.	Over-seas.	Overseas pay for services beyond limits of India but not including Burma.
			If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in Rupees.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Per mensem.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.	Per mensem.
1st . . .	Lieut. . .	Rs. 500	£ Not draw-able in ster-ling.	Rs. 150	Rs. 450	£ 15	Rs. 150
2nd . . .	Capt. . .	650		150	500	25	250
3rd . . .	" . . .	650		150	550	25	250
4th . . .	" . . .	650		150	550	25	250
5th . . .	" . . .	750	15	150	600	25	250
6th . . .	" . . .	750	15	150	600	30	300
7th . . .	" . . .	750	25	250	700	30	300
8th . . .	" . . .	850	25	250	700	30	300
9th . . .	" . . .	850	25	250	700	35	350
10th . . .	" . . .	850	25	250	700	35	350
11th . . .	Major . . .	900	25	250	800	35 ✓	350
12th . . .	" . . .	900	30	300	800	40	400
13th . . .	" . . .	950	30	300	800	40	400
14th . . .	" . . .	950	30	300	800	40	400
15th . . .	" . . .	950	30	300	800	40	400
16th . . .	" . . .	1,100	30	300	950	40	400
17th . . .	" . . .	1,100	30	300	950	40	400
18th . . .	" . . .	1,100	30	300	950	40	400
19th . . .	" . . .	1,250	30	300	1,100	40	400
20th . . .	" . . .	1,250	30	300	1,100	40	400
21st . . .	Lt.-Col. . .	1,500	30	300	1,350	40	400
22nd . . .	" . . .	1,500	30	300	1,350	40	400
23rd . . .	" . . .	1,500	30	300	1,350	40	400
24th . . .	" . . .	1,600	30	300	1,500	40	400
25th . . .	" . . .	1,600	30	300	1,500	40	400
After completion of 25 years' total service.		1,700	30	300	...	...	...
When selected for increased pay.		1,850	30	300	...	...	...

2. *Rank and Overseas pay, Medical Store Department.*—The Indian pay of rank of I. M. S. officers employed in the Medical Store Department is the rates of pay given in para. (I) above plus an additional Rs. 200 per mensem.

An officer receives these higher rates of pay with effect from the date of his permanent appointment to that Department (P. & A. R. Vol. I, Rule 25).

3. *Pay and Allowances on being Commissioned to I. M. S.*—The pay and allowances of an officer of the I. M. S. appointed in England are regulated as follows during the period from the date of his appointment to the date preceding that of his arrival in India:—

- (i) From the date of appointment to the date of joining for instruction *British pay of rank *plus* allowance.
- (ii) While under instruction and from the date of completion of the course to the date of embarkation for India . . . British pay of rank *plus* all allowances admissible on duty to an officer of equivalent rank in the R. A. M. C.
- (iii) During the voyage to India . . . British pay of rank. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 19).

* For British pay of rank and ration allowance see Royal Warrant for pay, etc.

4. *Administrative appointments, pay.*—The pay of administrative medical appointments is as under:—

Appointment.	If held by an I. M. S. officer.			
	Pay of appointment per mensem.	Overseas pay.		
	Rs.	£	s.	d.
D. M. S.	3,200			
D. D. M. S., A. H. Q.	2,500	13	6	8
D. D. M. S., Command	2,750	13	6	8
D. D. M. O. W., D. D. H. & P., A. H. Q.	2,400	13	6	8
A. D. M. S., A. H. Q.	2,150	13	6	8
A. D. M. S., District or Independent Brigade	2,400	13	6	8
A. D. H. and/or P.	{ I. M. S. pay of rank plus overseas pay plus Rs. 250 per mensem additional pay.			
D. A. D. M. S.				
D. A. D. H.	{ I. M. S. pay of rank plus overseas pay plus Rs. 200 per mensem ad- ditional pay.			
D. A. D. P.				
Staff Captain (Medical)	Pay of rank and overseas pay plus Rs. 150 per mensem additional pay. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 95).			

SECTION II.—RULES GOVERNING GRANT OF PAY AND OVERSEAS PAY.

5. *Indian pay and Allowances; dates to which admissible.*—An officer continues to draw Indian pay and allowances:—

- (i) while at duty or at a course of instruction in India;
- (ii) while on the sick list under R. A. I. Rule 456;
- (iii) while under arrest, in confinement or suspended for duty other than suspension for absence without leave;
- (iv) when proceeding to the U.K., for the period intervening between the date on which he is struck off duty and that on which he embarks, provided there is no undue delay in his leaving the country; (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 41).

6. *Indian pay and Allowances; dates from which discontinued.*—Indian pay and allowances will be discontinued:—

- (i) on the day after the death of an officer;
- (ii) on the day from which an officer retires or resigns,
- (iii) during any absence from duty without leave;
- (iv) on the day on which an officer proceeding out of India commences to draw sterling rates of pay;
- (v) from the day following that on which the decision is communicated to an officer who is cashiered, dismissed, removed from the service, suspended for absence without leave, or whose commission is cancelled;
- (vi) on the day an officer proceeding out of India commences to draw leave pay;
- (vii) from the day on which an officer is placed on the semi-effective list. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 46).

7. *Overseas pay, Rules Governing.*—(i) Overseas pay (*vide* para. 1) is admissible to:—

- (a) all officers who, at the date of their appointment to the I.M.S., were of non-Asiatic domicile.
- (b) all officers, other than those covered by clause (a) appointed to the I.M.S., before the 2nd December 1918, including officers appointed on or after the 2nd December 1918 whose previous temporary service for promotion and pension in the I.M.S., reckons from a date prior to the 1st December 1918 after the necessary post-date on account of any break in service has been made.
- (c) all other officers of the I.M.S., when serving beyond the limits of India and in receipt of Indian pay of rank. (P. & A. R., Rule 64).

(ii) In the case of officers governed by para. 7 (a) and (b) overseas pay is inseparable from Indian pay of rank or appointment and its commencement, continuance and discontinuance are governed by the rules regulating the commencement, continuance and discontinuance of Indian pay of rank or appointment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 65).

(iii) Officers governed by para. 7 (a) receive overseas pay in rupees during the first years of their service and thereafter in sterling. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 66).

(iv) Officers governed by para. 7 (b) receive overseas pay in rupees save during such period as they may have a wife or legitimate child residing elsewhere than in Asia, when they receive it in sterling. Officers claiming overseas pay in sterling under this rule must establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India that they have a wife or child resident elsewhere than in Asia, and that the child is under the age of twenty-four and, if a girl, is unmarried. The payment of overseas pay under this rule commences from the date on which the wife or family lands at a port outside Asia, and ceases from the date of embarking at a port outside Asia on completion of residence in a country outside Asia. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 67).

(v) When overseas pay is drawn in sterling, payment is made in London by the Secretary of State for India, unless the officer is on leave and exercises the option of drawing it in a dominion or colony with the balance of his leave salary. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 68).

(vi) When overseas pay is drawn in sterling, pension, fund and other contributions continue to be made in India and are deducted from Indian pay of rank or appointment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 69).

(vii) In the case of officers governed by para. 7 (c) overseas pay:—

(a) is payable in rupees;

(b) is admissible from the date of embarkation from India until the date of disembarkation in India on termination of duty beyond Indian limits;

(c) continues to be admissible during periods of temporary duty in India not in excess of three months' duration and during the first three months of any period of temporary duty in India in excess of three months' duration, provided the officer returns to the overseas station from which he was deputed, or is posted to another such station, either immediately, or on conclusion of any casual or privilege leave granted in continuation of such duty;

- (d) continues to be admissible during any period of casual or privilege leave taken in continuation of temporary duty in India provided the duration of such temporary duty does not exceed three months;
- (e) continues to be admissible during any privilege leave spent in India, provided the officer is retained during that period on the strength of the overseas establishment from which he proceeded on leave. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 70).

(viii) An officer governed by para. 7 (c) in receipt of overseas pay while on temporary duty in India, or on casual or privilege leave following such duty and whose return to his station beyond Indian limits is cancelled, may be allowed by the Government of India to continue to draw overseas pay up to the limit imposed by para. 7 (vii) (c).

All cases are considered on their merits and the specific orders of Government obtained.

(ix) The rules regarding the issue of overseas pay in para. 7 above apply also to Administrative Medical Officers. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 71).

8. *Commencement of pay of higher rank.*—When an officer of the I. A. is promoted to higher rank, the Indian rank pay and allowances of that rank are admissible from the date notified in the Gazette. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 38).

9. *Pay of appointment.*—(i) The pay of an appointment cannot, in any circumstances, be drawn by two officers at the same time. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 107).

(ii) The pay of an appointment is admissible (a) from the date on which an officer takes charge of the appointment, if the charge is transferred before noon, or (b) from the following day, if the charge is transferred after noon.

(iii) An officer returning to his appointment in India from leave, other than privilege leave taken by itself, receives the pay of his appointment from the date of resumption of duty.

(iv) The Government of India may permit an individual to draw the pay of an appointment before he assumes charge thereof. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 108).

10. *Transfer of charge.*—An officer quitting an appointment, or handing over the duties thereof, receives the pay of the appointment (i) up to and including the day on which the charge is quitted or transferred, if the change takes place after noon, or (ii) up to and including the day preceding that on which the charge is quitted or transferred, if the change takes place before noon. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 116).

11. *Pay of appointment; date from which discontinued.*—The pay of an appointment is discontinued from the dates specified under clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (v) and (vii) of para. 6 of this Chapter. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 124).

12. *Vacating of an appointment.*—When an officer is required to retire or vacate an appointment on attaining a specified age, the retirement or vacation has effect from and including the day on which he attains that age. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 126).

13. *Simultaneous holding of two appointments.*—An officer who, at the same time, holds two appointments substantively receives the pay of one of the appointments only. If the rates differ, he receives the higher. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 128).

14. *Pay during officiating appointment.*—If an officer holding an appointment ceases to perform the duties thereof, otherwise than in the following circumstances:—

- (i) temporary absence on duty,
- (ii) casual or privilege leave,
- (iii) while on the sick list under R. A. I., Rule 456;

and an officer is appointed to officiate in his place, the latter draws the pay of the appointment. The same rule applies to any other officiating appointment rendered necessary in consequence. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 130).

15. *Pay during privilege leave vacancy.*—An officer appointed by due authority to officiate in a privilege leave vacancy, caused by the grant to the permanent incumbent of combined leave or in a chain of arrangements consequent thereon, is, for purposes of remuneration, treated as if he himself were on privilege leave. The operation of this rule does not prejudice the grant to the officiating officer of privilege leave admissible to him. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 131).

16. *Commencement of officiating pay.*—An officer officiating in one or more appointments receives the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating from the date it becomes available, if officiating in one appointment; or the pay of the highest appointment, if he is officiating in more than one appointment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 133).

17. *Pay on return from leave on Medical Certificate.*—An officer on return from leave on medical certificate or from Special Leave receives consolidated pay of rank from the date of resumption of duty. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 188).

18. *Pay during duty on voyage.*—An officer of the I.M.S., placed on duty with troops on transports during round voyages from India to India, whether to the U. K. or elsewhere, receives pay as follows:—

- (i) An officer not in receipt of overseas pay while in India receives such pay in addition to pay of rank.
- (ii) An officer in receipt of overseas pay while serving in India continues to receive such pay in addition to his pay of rank.

If, however, an officer detained for this duty applies for and is granted leave in U. K. or elsewhere out of India and his return to India is delayed in consequence, the concession of Indian rates of pay does not apply and his leave is held to commence from the date on which he last performed the duties of his Indian appointment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 367).

19. *Duty during voyage*.—An officer proceeding on leave to the U. K. and placed on duty with troops during the voyage does not thereby become entitled to any additional pay and the period of such duty is not regarded as an interruption of leave. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 792).

SECTION III.—CHARGE PAY.

20. Charge pay is drawn by officers when holding the following charges at the rates specified against each item:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
O. C., 1st Class Military Hospital	240
O. C., 2nd Class Military Hospital	180
O. C., 3rd Class Military Hospital	120
O. C., 4th Class Military Hospital	60
2nd-in-Command, 1st Class Indian Military or combined British and Indian Military Hospital	120
2nd-in-Command, 2nd Class Indian Military or combined British and Indian Military Hospital	90
O. C., I. H. Company (other than No. 5 Company)	250
Officer not above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel when appointed specialist in any authorized subject, other than Pathology	100
Officer-in-Charge, I. H. C. Record Office	250
Officer-in-Charge, Military Food Laboratory, Kasauli	240
Officer-in-Charge, Enteric Laboratory, Kasauli	240
Officer-in-Charge, Brigade Laboratory	60
Surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief	240
Staff Surgeon, Poona, Rawalpindi	180
Staff Surgeon, Bangalore	120
Staff Surgeon, Lucknow, Madras, Peshawar	100
Staff Surgeon, Quetta, an officer of the R. A. M. C. holding this charge will receive I. M. S. rates of pay	
Staff Surgeon, Allahabad, Karachi, Lahore, Mhow and Secunderabad	75
Staff Surgeon, Abbottabad, Agra, Ahmednagar, Ambala, Belgaum, Bolarum, Bombay, Calcutta, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Ferozepore, Multan, Nowshera, Sialkot, Wellington	50
Staff Surgeon, Jubbulpore, Jullundur	30

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Staff Surgeon, Indian Military Academy	100
For summer only (15th April to 14th October)—	
Staff Surgeon, Murree	100
Staff Surgeon, Dalhousie, Kasauli, Meerut, Naini Tal .	75
Staff Surgeon, Bannu, Jhansi, Landour, Ranikhet .	50
Staff Surgeon, Bareilly, Fort Lockhart, Kohat . . .	30
For winter only (15th October to 14th April)—	
Staff Surgeon, Meerut	100
Staff Surgeon, Bannu, Jhansi, Kohat	75
Staff Surgeon, Bareilly, Dehra Ismail Khani Naini Tal .	50
Staff Surgeon, Jhelum	30
M. O. i/c. Staff and establishment of Army and R. A. F. Headquarters at Simla, admissible to the R. A. M. C. officer detailed for the purpose to assist the surgeon to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief	100
M. O. i/c. Staff College, Quetta	100
M. O. i/c Army School of Education, Belgaum	100
M. O. i/c the Governor General's Bodyguard	100
Admissible to the surgeon to the Governor General, or the civil surgeon of a station including officers of the provincial medical services acting as civil surgeon when in actual medical charge.	
Embarkation Medical Officer, Bombay, also draws allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for performing the duties of Medical Officer, R. I. N., Bombay	100
Embarkation Medical Officer, Karachi, from 1st October to 30th April	75
M. O. i/c Remount Depot—admissible to an officer of the I. M. S. in civil employment while holding collateral charge	50
Admissible also to a civil assistant surgeon who while holding the appointment of, or officiating as civil surgeon assumes medical charge of a remount depot.	
M. O. i/c Ammunitions Factory and Arsenal, Kirkee . .	60
M. O. i/c Ferozepore Arsenal	50
M. O. i/c Ordnance Factories, Ishapore including Cossipore	110
M. O. i/c Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore	60
M. O. i/c Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore . .	50
M. O. i/c Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	60
Civil Surgeon, Shahjahanpur, holding in addition to his own duties medical charge of personnel employed in the Army Clothing Factory	60

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
M. O. i/c Cantonment hospital, Class A, B and C	At rates approved by the Cantonment authority and sanctioned by the G. O. C.-in-Command. Payable from Cantonment funds.
M. O. i/c Cantonment dispensary	
M. O. i/c Civil Station. Officers in military employ when in charge in addition to their own duties	100
O. i/c Medical Store Depots, Bombay, Madras, Lahore (The sum of Indian pay of rank and charge pay is subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150 per mensem)	240
O. i/c Medical Store Depot, Calcutta. (The sum of Indian pay of rank and charge pay is subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,150 per mensem)	180

[P. & A. R., Vol I, Rule 155 (xiii)]

21. *Charge pay: Rules.*—(i) Paras. 9 (ii) to 9 (iv), 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 which govern the commencement, continuance and cessation of pay of appointment, apply in the case of charge pay. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 152).

(ii) Charge pay is admissible to an officer while at duty, or when detached on duty connected with the charge for which it is authorized. It is not admissible during transit from one charge to another except in cases covered by para. 14. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 153).

(iii) Officers in receipt of charge pay for the command of hospitals continue to receive it for any period during which they are specially detached on duty in command of Field Ambulances. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 154).

(iv) Charge pay at the rates laid down in para. 20 for the command of an Indian military, or combined British and Indian military hospital when available, is admissible to a civil surgeon holding collateral charge in the absence of the permanent incumbent. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 157).

SECTION IV.—UNEMPLOYED PAY.

22. (i) The rates of unemployed pay admissible to officers of the I.M.S., in Section I of the Semi-Effective List are as shown

below. These rates remain in issue for as long as officers remain in Section I of the List and irrespective of whether they reside in, or out of, India:—

	Per diem.		
	£	s.	d.
Major-General	2	0	9
Colonel	1	6	8
Lieutenant-Colonel after three years' service as such	1	4	11
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	1	6
Major after five years' service as such	0	16	9
Major	0	14	3
Captain	0	9	6
Lieutenant	0	5	11

(P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 162).

(ii) In addition to the rates given under clause (i) of this para., I.M.S., officers receive the following allowances while in receipt of unemployed pay:—

	Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.
General Officers	100	0	0
Colonels	200	0	0
Other officers	Nil.		

(P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 165).

(iii) A lieutenant-colonel/colonel of the I.M.S., promoted to the rank of colonel/major-general receives unemployed pay for the period between the date on which he is relieved of his duties as lieutenant-colonel/colonel and that on which he assumes the duties of a colonel's/major-general's appointment.

(iv) A lieutenant-colonel/colonel promoted to the rank of colonel/major-general while on leave has the option of drawing either unemployed pay as a colonel/major-general or the leave pay of his appointment for the period from the date of promotion to that on which he assumes the duties of a colonel's/major-general's appointment, subject to the limit of leave sanctioned. He is restricted to unemployed pay for any period which may elapse between the date on which the sanctioned leave expires and that on which he assumes the duties of his new appointment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 37).

23. *Service in semi-effective list; effect on pay.*—Subject to the exceptions given below, service in Section I of the Semi-Effective List does not count for increased rates of pay granted for length of service.

Exception 1.—Any period not exceeding one year spent in Section I of Semi-Effective List on account of ill-health due to military service will so count.

Exception 2.—Any period not exceeding two years spent in Section I of the Semi-Effective List, which is caused by reduction of establishment, will so count. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 168).

24. *Allowance while on semi-effective list.*—The allowance of £100 per annum laid down in para. 22 (ii) for general officers is admissible up to a maximum period of two years' retention in Section I of the Semi-Effective List, irrespective of whether the period be continuous or broken by intervals of employment. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 169).

25. *Refusal of employment while on semi-effective list.*—An officer in Section I of the Semi-Effective List who refuses an offer of employment ceases to draw the allowance laid down in para. 22 (ii) with effect from the date of the offer. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 172).

26. *Semi-Effective List; Residence in India.*—Officers in Section I of the Semi-Effective List residing in India receive their sterling emoluments converted at the rate of exchange applicable to sterling pensions. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 173).

27. *Pay on Restoration to Active List.*—An officer restored to active list from the semi-effective list receives consolidated pay of rank from the date of resumption of duty. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 189).

28. *Course of Instruction while on Unemployed List.*—An officer, who, while resident in the U. K. on the half pay list or on Section I of the Semi-Effective List, is selected for an appointment in India and is required by the India Office to undergo a course of instruction at a War Office establishment or attachment to a unit or formation in the U. K. is, for the duration of the course, or attachment, eligible for subsistence allowance at the rate of £1 per diem in addition to half or unemployed pay as the case may be. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 377).

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

29. *Service in Short Service Commission.*—I.M.S. officers holding Short Service Commissions prior to substantive appointment to the I.M.S. count their service in the Short Service Commission towards increments of pay and promotion in the substantive rank. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 30).

30. *Zeal and ability certificate.*—Increase of pay for length of service is not granted unless the officer has performed his duties with zeal and ability. The recommendation of the C.O., which is given on A. F.-O 1669, revised, is required in

support of the claim and is attached as a voucher to the account in which the first charge at the increased rate appears. In the case of officers belonging to the Medical Store Department the recommendation is signed by the A.D.G., I.M.S. (Stores). (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 28).

31. *Accelerated promotion*.—Officers who qualify for accelerated promotion to the rank of major under para. 17 Chapter II receive the initial pay of that rank and of subsequent grades and ranks up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel six months before the date on which such advancement would otherwise fall due. They are required to complete twenty-three years' service to become eligible for the pay of a lieutenant-colonel in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of service; and twenty-five years' service to become eligible for the pay of rank admissible during the twenty-sixth and subsequent years' service. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 36).

32. *Brevet Rank*.—No increase of Indian pay and allowances is given to officers in India for brevet rank, nor does service in such rank count towards increase of pay given for length of service in that rank. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 27).

SECTION VI.—LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

33. *Pay before and after leave*.—An officer arriving in India from leave, other than privilege leave taken by itself, receives Indian pay and allowances from the date of resumption of duty. From the date of landing in India until the date of resumption of duty, the officer receives the leave pay and allowances admissible during furlough in India [*vide* para. 34 (iii) below].

An officer proceeding on furlough *ex-India* receives, from the date of being struck off duty to the date preceding that of his embarkation, the leave pay and allowances admissible during furlough in India [*vide* para. 34 (iii) below]. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 23).

34. *Leave Allowances*.—I.M.S. officers receive leave allowances as under:—

- (i) *During casual leave*.—The emoluments of which they were in receipt while at duty provided no extra expense to the State is caused.
- (ii) *During privilege leave in or out of India, whether taken by itself, or combined with furlough*.—The emoluments of which they were in receipt while at duty provided no extra expense to the State is caused.

(When I.M.S. officers granted entitled or indulgence passages are on privilege leave during the period of the voyage, they are required to forego a sum equal to the lodging allowance laid down for R. A. M. C. officers of corresponding rank, or service).

- (iii) *During furlough in India, whether taken by itself, or combined with privilege leave.*—(a) Administrative and staff officers receive pay at the following rates *plus* full sterling overseas pay, if admissible when at duty in India.

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
D. M. S.	2,400
D. D. M. S., A. H. Q.	1,875
D. D. M. S., Command	2,060
D. D. M. O. W., A. H. Q.	1,800
D. D. H. & P., A. H. Q.	1,800
A. D. M. S., A. H. Q.	1,610
A. D. H. & P., A. H. Q.	1,610
A. D. M. S. District or Independent Brigade	1,800
A. D. H. and/or P. Command	} As for executive officers of the same rank and service (<i>vide</i> (b) below).
D. A. D. M. S.	
D. A. D. H.	
D. A. D. P.	
Staff Captain (medical)	

- (b) Executive officers receive pay at the following rates *plus* full sterling overseas pay, if admissible when at duty in India:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Lieutenant	375
Captain during first 3 years' service as such	500
Captain with more than 3 years' service as such	600
Captain with more than 6 years' service as such	700
Major during first three years' service as such	750
Major with more than 3 years' service as such	900
Major with more than 6 years' service as such	1,050
Lieutenant-colonel, until completion of 23 years' total service	1,200
Lieutenant-colonel, during 24th and 25th years of service	1,300
Lieutenant-colonel, after completion of 25 years' service	1,400
Lieutenant-colonel selected for increased pay	1,550

- (iv) During furlough out of India, whether taken by itself, or combined with privilege leave:—

(a) Higher Rates.	Consolidated. Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.
D. M. S.	1,657	10	0
Other major-generals	1,560	0	0
Substantive colonel	1,414	0	0
Lieutenant-colonel after 25 years' service	1,316	10	0
Lieutenant-colonel after 23 years' service	1,267	10	0
Lieutenant-colonel	1,170	0	0
Major after 6 years' service as such	1,072	10	0
Major after 3 years' service as such	975	0	0
Major	877	10	0
Captain after 6 years' service as such	780	0	0
Captain after 3 years' service as such	682	10	0
Captain	560	10	0
Lieutenant	414	10	0

These higher rates of furlough pay are admissible to officers of Asiatic domicile when on leave out of Asia, subject to the proviso that in no case they receive more in leave allowances other than overseas pay when the latter is admissible.

(b) Lower Rates.	Consolidated. Per annum.		
	£		
D. M. S.	1,350		
Other major-generals	1,250		
Substantive colonels	1,175		

Other officers receive British pay of rank as for officers of the R.A.M.C. under the R. W. *plus* ration allowance at the rate laid down in the War Office Allowance Regulations. An officer on furlough on medical certificate receives British pay and allowances as for an officer on the Imperial establishment similarly situated, up to a maximum of two years less any periods of privilege, wound, injury or disability leave taken.

(v) *Wound, Injury or Disability leave.*—An officer granted wound, injury or disability leave receives the leave allowances admissible during privilege leave.

(vi) *Leave on Medical Certificate.*—An officer granted leave on medical certificate out of India in extension of wound, injury, or disability leave, or after duty in India and for same reason, receives the leave allowances admissible during furlough in India.

(vii) *During Study Leave.*—As in clause (iii) or (iv), as the case may be, *plus* study allowance at 12s. per diem in the U.K., £1 per diem on the continent of Europe, £1-10 per diem in the U. S. A. and Canada and Rs. 8 per diem in India for

the period of study and the period of any examination taking place at the conclusion of a period of study. The allowance is also admissible to an officer on combined leave, who is permitted to commence a course of study before the expiry of his privilege leave, in addition to his privilege leave pay. It is admissible up to fourteen days for any period of vacation, but a period during which an officer interrupts his course for his own convenience is not considered a vacation. An officer who retires from the service without returning to India after a period of study leave forfeits any special allowance drawn under this rule. To qualify for the allowance, a definite course of study at a recognized institution which occupies the time of the officer for a minimum of five days a week must be pursued. The allowance is paid by the India Office on production of certificate on the proper form (obtainable from the India Office) together with any certificate of special study. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 760).

35. *Furlough Pay, Rules.*—(i) In the case of officers holding appointments in respect of which furlough is limited, the higher rate of furlough pay is admissible up to a limit of six months.

In other cases the higher rate of furlough pay is admissible for the furlough portion of the first eight months of combined leave, or up to eight months when furlough leave on medical certificate is taken uncombined with privilege leave. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 757).

(ii) *Furlough Pay, Conditions.*—The time limit of eight months imposed by (i) above is reckoned from the date on which an officer is struck off duty in India. An officer is brought on to the lower rate of furlough pay after a maximum of eight months on any higher rate, whether privilege leave pay, in India furlough pay or the higher rate of furlough pay. This principle applies to officers in civil employ who take leave partly under civil and partly under military rules. They receive the higher rate of furlough pay only for such part of their military furlough as is within eight months of the date on which they were struck off duty. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 758).

(iii) The time limit of eight months imposed by (i) above excludes any period of duty performed in interruption of leave. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 759).

36. *Commencement of Leave Allowances.*—The leave allowances payable to an individual on leave in India, or for the period of leave spent in India when proceeding on leave out of India commence from the date on which he ceases to receive pay, Indian pay and allowances, or pay of appointment, on handing over or relinquishing his duties. They cease when he

assumes his duties on return from leave, but if a Sunday, Thursday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, falls on the day immediately preceding that on which the leave in or out of India begins, or follows that on which the leave terminates, an individual may leave his station at the close of the day before, or return to it at the end of such holidays, during which he will draw full pay, Indian pay and allowances, or pay of appointment, provided that suitable arrangements are made for handing over, or taking over, duties and no extra expense to the State is caused. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 788).

37. *Leave ex-India, Commencement of Leave Allowances.*—Except as provided in para. 36, the leave allowances authorized for leave out of India commence from the date on which an individual embarks and cease on the day prior to that on which he disembarks in India on return. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 789).

38. *Leave allowances during Casual or Privilege Leave.*—The right to receive the leave allowances admissible on casual or privilege leave is contingent on the return to duty of an individual within the period of leave granted. Should he fail to do so, or should the period of absence be converted into other leave, his leave allowances are adjusted accordingly. If, however, an individual is permitted while on, or at the expiration of, his privilege leave to retire, to reside in or out of India on transfer to Section I of the Semi-Effective List, or to resign the service, his privilege leave is not converted into ordinary leave or furlough, nor any readjustment of leave allowance is made in respect of that period. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 790).

39. *Overstayal of Leave.*—If an officer overstays any leave or furlough granted to him, he forfeits his leave allowances for the period of overstayal unless he is granted an extension of leave or furlough, if admissible, with allowances to cover the period of overstayal. If leave is not admissible no leave allowances are granted. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 791).

40. *Transfer during and after Privilege Leave.*—Provided no extra expense to the State is caused, it is held for the purpose of regulating privilege leave allowances that:—

- (i) An officer has rejoined his appointment from the date he proceeded on privilege leave—when he temporarily leaves his own appointment on detached duty, or to act in another appointment, and proceeds on privilege leave on termination of such duty or acting appointment; and
- (ii) in cases where both the appointments from and to which an officer is transferred are under the Government of India, and officer has relinquished his

old and joined his new appointment from the date of the order transferring him if the pay of the new appointment is available, otherwise from the date on which it does become available—if he is transferred from one appointment to another when he is on, or at once obtains, privilege leave. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 794).

41. *K.H.P. & K.H.S.; Allowance during furlough.*—While on furlough out of India a King's Honorary Physician or Surgeon, who is a lieutenant-colonel or brevet colonel, receives leave allowances at the rates laid down for a substantive colonel. The allowance of 10s. 6d. per diem admissible to K.H.P. & K.H.S. while serving in India (*vide* para. 46) is not admissible in addition. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 761).

SECTION VII.—ALLOWANCES IN CONNECTION WITH COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

42. *Pay and allowances on leaving India on duty, etc.*—Officers below the substantive rank of colonel leaving India on duty to join a course of instruction in the U.K., or on duty receive British pay of rank as laid down in the R. W. from the date of embarkation. (P. & A. R., Vol. I, Rule 50).

43. *Pay on return from courses, etc.*—An officer below the substantive rank of colonel arriving in India for duty, from a course of instruction or duty in the U. K. receives Indian pay and allowances from the date of landing in India.

44. *Pay during Senior Officers' course.*—While attending the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, officers of the I.M.S. governed for overseas pay by para. 7 (c) receive military furlough rates of pay, or the consolidated rates shown in the following table, if more favourable:—

	Single per annum.	Married per annum.
	£	£
Captain with less than six years' service	731½	829
Captain after six years' service	780	877½
Captain after eight years' service	829	926½
Captain after nine years' service	853	950½
Captain after ten years' service	902	999½
Major	999½	1,097

(P. & A.R., Vol. I, Rule 367)..

SECTION VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ALLOWANCES.

45. *Outfit Allowance*.—(i) British officers receive on appointment an allowance of £75 towards the cost of outfit, and will also be entitled to a free issue of camp kit.

(ii) An Indian officer will receive an allowance of Rs. 670 towards the cost of outfit on appointment to a short service commission. He will also be entitled to a free issue of camp kit.

In cases other than those of death, ill-health certified by a medical board, or such special circumstances as the Government of India may decide, an officer who does not serve five years from the date of his appointment to a short service commission will be required to refund a fifth of this allowance for each year or part of a year whereby his service fails short of five years.

46. *K.H.P. and K.H.S. Allowance*.—An officer of the rank of lieutenant-colonel or brevet colonel appointed Honorary Physician or Honorary Surgeon to the Sovereign, if serving in India, receives an allowance of 10s. 6d. per diem in addition to the emoluments of any appointment he may hold. (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 37).

47. *Presidency House Rent Allowance (Calcutta, Madras)*.—Officers of the I.M.S. serving in Calcutta or Madras when not provided with accommodation by Government are allowed to draw presidency house allowance at the rates and under the conditions laid down by the presidency governments for officers of corresponding status serving under them in the stations. (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 111).

48. *Compensatory Allowances*.—Compensatory allowances at the scales shown herein are admissible to all officers stationed either on permanent or temporary duty in Calcutta including Lillooah, and Bombay including Santa Cruz, provided that no other extra allowance for increased cost of living or daily allowance, other than that under para. 123 (ii) Passage Regulations is drawn by them.

Pay in Rupees.	Per mensem. Rs.
Up to 499	75
From 500 to 599	90
From 600 to 799	105
From 800 to 999	120
From 1,000 to 1,499	135
From 1,500 upwards	150

For determining the rate of compensatory allowance, the term pay includes all monthly emoluments, except syce and forage allowance, conveyance allowance and house rent allowance other than the lodging allowance. (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 117).

49. Compensatory Allowance; Rules.—Compensatory allowance may be continued:—

(i) During privilege leave, if—

(a) the authority sanctioning the leave certifies that the individual is likely on the expiry of such leave to return to duty at the station from which he proceeds on leave, or at another station in which he would be entitled to a similar allowance, and

(b) the individual certifies that he or his family or both resided for the period for which the allowance is claimed at any of the stations at which the allowance is admissible, and

(c) the allowance is not drawn by any other person who may be transferred to the locality to take up temporarily the duties of the absentee.

(ii) During transfer on temporary duty if—

(a) the authority ordering the temporary transfer certifies that the individual is likely on the expiry of the temporary duty to return to the station from which transferred,

(b) the individual draws no allowance of the same kind in the post to which transferred, and

(c) the individual certifies that he kept his family for the period for which the allowance is claimed at the station from which he proceeded on transfer.
(P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 120).

50. Separation Allowance.—Separation allowance at the rates in the following tables is admissible to married K. C. Os. and I. C. Os. when they are posted to stations to which their families are not permitted to accompany them.*

Appointments.	Per mensem. Rs.
Deputy Director Medical Services	340
A. D. M. S.	130
Other officers—	
Lieutenant-Colonel	120
Major	80
Captain	60
Lieutenant	50

(P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 127).

51. Separation Allowance; Rules.—Separation allowance commences from the date on which an officer arrives in the concessional area, whether on permanent or temporary duty and subject to the following exceptions, ceases on the date following that on which he quits the concessional area.

* For the purpose of this para.—(a) a married officer is one who, not being a widower without a family or divorced without having been made the legal custodian or joint legal custodian of his children, is married and is thirty years of age or over. (b) I. C. Os. are recognized as married when they attain twenty-five years of age.

Exception I.—The allowance is admissible to an officer for a maximum period of fifteen days in any one or more of the following circumstances:—

- (i) When absent from a concessional area on temporary duty, or placed on the sick list, outside the concessional area, provided the officer concerned returns immediately on conclusion of the temporary duty, or on the expiry of the period on the sick list, to a station at which the allowance is admissible. In cases where the absence of the officer from the concessional area exceeds fifteen days he receives separation allowance for fifteen days.
- (ii) When on casual leave: and
- (iii) When on transit from one concessional area to another.

Exception II.—If the following conditions are fulfilled, separation allowance is admissible for a period up to three months to an officer who is ordered on temporary duty outside a concessional area, namely, that—

- (i) he, in the ordinary course, returns to a concessional area (not necessarily the one from which he went) on termination of the temporary duty;
- (ii) the period of absence is spent wholly on duty;
- (iii) if the period spent outside the concessional area exceeds one month, a certificate to the effect that his family cannot reasonably be expected to rejoin him during his temporary absence from the concessional area is furnished by the officer concerned and countersigned by his immediate superior, and
- (iv) if the temporary duty carries additional emoluments, the officer has the option of drawing these additional emoluments, or separation allowance, but not both. (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 128).

52. Separation Allowance: Cessation.—Separation allowance is inadmissible—

- (i) during absence from a concessional area on privilege leave;
- (ii) to an officer officiating in a privilege leave vacancy if the permanent incumbent spends his privilege leave in a concessional area and continues to draw the allowance;
- (iii) at Razmak, to officers who move to that station with the headquarters, Waziristan District, for the summer and officers who proceed to that station with their units in the course of the annual move of headquarters, Waziristan District for summer;

- (iv) to an officer posted from outside the concessional area in place of an absentee to whom separation allowance is being continued under the exceptions to para. 51 unless the latter foregoes it under proviso (iv) of exception II. (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 129).

53. *Lodging Allowance; during voyage.*—A sum equal to the sterling rate of lodging allowance (at "single" rate if they are married and have left their families in India or pay for their passages) and fuel and light allowance is recovered from I.M.S. officers of Asiatic domicile drawing consolidated sterling duty pay during the voyage when proceeding to the U. K. to attend the Senior Officers' Course, Millbank.

Lodging allowance at Single rates only is recovered from an officer for the period of an entitled voyage during which he is in receipt of Indian rates of pay when—

- (i) the officer's family has not joined him during his tour in India, and
- (ii) even if the family has joined him subsequent events place him in the same position as an officer at (i). (P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 563).

54. *Examination Fees.*—I.M.S. officers draw the following authorized fees for conducting examinations in military subjects:—

Detail.	For setting the paper indicated.	For marking each candidate's answer to the paper indicated.	Remarks.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
(k) Sub-head (h) (i) administration and supply of military hospitals and medical attendance in the Army. The terms of the Geneva Convention and sub-head (h)(iii), duties of medical officers (I. M. S.) I. M. S. officers for retention.	25 0	1 0	These fees are admissible for two examinations each year, which are conducted on all-India basis. Claims for payment preferred by officers setting and correcting the papers are supported by a certificate from the C. G. S. to the effect that the duty was carried out.
(l) Sub-head (h) (iv) Major (Medical Services) for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.	30 0	3 12	

55. *Hospital Stoppages*.—Hospital stoppages at the following rates are recovered from officers and their families admitted into military hospitals.

	Per diem. Rs.
(i) All officers whether employed or on the semi-effective list—	
(a) On account of wounds received or illness contracted while on service in the field . . .	<i>Nil.</i>
(b) In other cases	4
(ii) Wives of officers governed by clause (i) . . .	4
(iii) Children of officers governed by clause (i)—	
(a) Over twelve years and below eighteen years of age	4
(b) Of and under twelve years of age	2

(P. & A. R., Vol. II, Rule 537).

Section IX—Civil.

56. I.M.S. officers in Civil employment receive pay and overseas pay at the rates laid down in para. (1) of Section I of this Chapter.

57. The grant of overseas pay to I.M.S. officers in Civil employment is governed by the following rules:—

- (i) para. 7 (i) of Section II.
- (ii) Para. 7 (iii) of Section II.
- (iii) Para. 7 (iv), save that for “the Secretary of State for India”, contained in this para., “The High Commissioner for India”, may be read.
- (iv) When overseas pay is drawn in sterling, payment is made by the High Commissioner for India in London. Every officer who is entitled to draw his overseas pay in sterling should intimate at once to the Audit Officer who audits his pay for transmission to the High Commissioner for India the name and address of the banker or agent authorised to receive the payments on his behalf. Any changes should be intimated similarly.
- (v) All officers of non-Asiatic domicile are entitled while holding any one of the following posts, to draw overseas pay in sterling at the rate of £13/6/8 a month, subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (a) that the rupee pay of his post does not, including any special pay attached thereto, exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, or
 - (b) that if the rupee pay of his post, not being itself in excess of Rs. 3,000 a month, with the addition of special pay exceeds that sum, the special pay is purely temporary and has been given in respect of special work which does not form part of the work of the post by virtue of which he draws overseas pay.

The posts referred to are :—

Surgeons-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, Assam and North-West Frontier Province.

Directors of Public Health.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.

Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.

Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon.

Inspectors-General of Prisons.

Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair.

(vi) For the purposes of these rules domicile of an officer is determined in accordance with the provision of Appendix XIII.

58. (a) The following appointments carry consolidated rates of pay for officers of the Indian Medical Service in Civil employment:—

Name of post.	Pay.	Overseas pay.
	Per mensem Rs.	Per mensem £ s. d.
<i>Government of India.</i>		
1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.	3,500	
2. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.	2,500—100—3,000	13 6 8
<i>Provincial Governments.</i>		
3. Surgeons-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.	3,000	13 6 8
4. Inspectors General of Civil Hospitals, U. P., Punjab, Burma, Bihar, C. P., Assam and N.-W. F. P.	2,750	13 6 8
5. Inspectors General of Prisons in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Punjab, Bihar and C. P.	2,300—50—2,500	13 6 8
6. Directors of Public Health, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U. P., Punjab, Burma, Bihar and C. P.	2,100—60—2,400	13 6 8
7. Director of Public Health, Assam .	1,950—50—2,300	13 6 8
8. Principal, Medical College, Calcutta .	2,350	13 6 8
9. Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta.	2,350 for a Lt.-Col. and 1,950 for a Major.	13 6 8

Name of post.	Pay.	Overseas pay.
	Per mensem. Rs.	Per mensem. £ s. d.
10. Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	2,350 for a Lt.-Col. and 1,950 for a Major.	13 6 8
11. Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.	2,350	13 6 8
12. Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon.	2,150	13 6 8
13. Director of Health Services, and I. G. of Prisons, Sind.	2,300—50—2,500	13 6 8
14. Director of Health and I. G. of Prisons, Orissa.	2,300—50—2,500	13 6 8

(b) Indian Medical Service officers while employed in the following Departments/appointments are granted the special pays shown against each:—

	Per mensem, Rs.
(i) Medical Research Department	250
(ii) Public Health Department (including Port Health Department)	250
(iii) I. M. S. officers in whole time charge of Central Jails	150
(iv) I. M. S. officers in medical charge of Central Jails	100
(v) I. M. S. officers in charge of District Jails, 1st to 4th class	150 to 50
(vi) I. M. S. officers in whole time charge of mental Hospitals	250
(vii) Whole time I. M. S. Professors at Medical Colleges	250
(viii) Dy. D. G., I. M. S.	250
	400
	subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 in respect of basic pay and special pay combined but exclusive of overseas pay.
(ix) Asst. D. G., I. M. S.	250
	250
	subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,250 in respect of basic pay and special pay combined but exclusive of overseas pay.
(x) Dy. P. H. C. with the Govt. of India	400
(xi) Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy	250
(xii) Imperial Serologist	250 + 300
(xiii) Civil Surgeon and C. M. O., Delhi	250
(xiv) Directors of 1st Class Laboratories in the M. R. Department	200
(xv) Directors of 2nd Class Laboratories in the M. R. Department	100
(xvi) Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Madras, Bombay and Bengal	200
(xvii) Chemical Examiners	250
(xviii) Principals, Medical Colleges	150

CHAPTER 7.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

SECTION I.—MILITARY.

1. *General Rules.*

1. *Point of commencement and end of journey.*—The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the main Protestant church, or post office where there is no church, or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority. (Pg. R. I. 102).

NOTE.—A journey on permanent duty begins and ends at the actual residence of the officer concerned.

2. *Fractions of a mile in road journeys.*—In calculating mileage allowance for journeys by road fractions of a mile should be omitted from the total of a bill for any journey but not from the various items which make up the bill. (Pg. R. I. 105).

3. *Only one daily allowance admissible for a day.*—One daily allowance is admissible in respect of halts on any day on which an officer is entitled to such allowance under one or more provisions of these rules. [Pg. R. I. 116 (VII)].

4. *Route on which mileage is based.*—(i) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, a journey between two places is held to have been performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes, or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short. [Pg. R. I. 101 (i)].

(ii) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling adopted by the general public. In the case of doubt a competent authority may decide which will be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes. [Pg. R. I. 101 (ii)].

(iii) If an officer travels by a route which is not the shortest but is cheaper than the shortest his mileage allowance will be calculated on the route actually used. [Pg. R. I. 101 (iii)].

(iv) A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest, provided that the journey is actually performed by such route. [Pg. R. I. 101 (iv)].

NOTE 1.—When road mileage is claimed for a journey performed by motor car between places connected by railway, the competent authority should decide whether the full rate of travelling allowance should be passed in such a case, or whether it should be limited to what would have been admissible had the officer travelled by rail in the ordinary way. The principle

which should be followed in deciding such question is whether any public interest was served by the road journey which would not have been served had the individual travelled by rail, such as the saving of public time, or inspection work *en route*, etc. [Note 3 to Pg. R. I. 101 (iv)].

NOTE 2.—*Admissibility of mileage by road to competent authorities, etc., between places connected by railways.*—Competent authorities, district commanders and commanders of brigades may draw mileage by road for the distance travelled in lieu of all other allowances when proceeding by motor car on temporary duty within the area administered by them between places where the shortest route lies by rail. (Pg. R. I. 141).

5. *Mileage allowance when an officer travels in a lower class of accommodation than that to which entitled.*—An officer is required to travel by the class of accommodation for which travelling allowance is admissible to him. If an officer travels in a lower class of accommodation, he will be entitled to the fare of the class of accommodation actually used *plus* the extra fare or fares admissible for the journeys of the class by which he is entitled to travel. In cases, however, in which the controlling officer is satisfied that there were sufficient reasons for the officer having travelled by the lower class, he may allow the full travelling allowance admissible for the higher class. (Pg. R. I. 139-A.)

6. Families belong to the same grade as the head of the family. [Pg. R. I. 100 (v)].

7. *Family preceding or following the head of the family.*—(a) A family entitled to conveyance within Indian limits, may precede or follow the head of the family, provided that the journey is undertaken within 6 months of the date on which the head of the family moves. Such a family will be regarded as accompanying him. [Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (a)].

NOTE 1.—A family of an individual who is transferred from Station A to Station B and is again transferred to Station C is entitled to conveyance from Station A to Station C by the direct route when the move between these Stations takes place within the time limit of six months from the date of commencement of the journey from Station A by the officer himself. The same principle applies if an individual is transferred to more than two stations within the time limit of six months. [Note 1 to Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (a)].

NOTE 2.—The time limit of six months does not apply to families proceeding as entitled passengers between India and Great Britain, a British dominion, colony or possession, in advance of, or subsequent to the move of the head of the family. [Note 2 to Pg. R. I. 20(iii) (a)].

(b) For the purposes of this rule, the grade of the head of the family is determined with reference to the facts on the date of his transfer, while the number of fares admissible is determined with reference to the facts on the date of the journey in respect of which free conveyance is claimed. [Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (b)].

(c) In the case of officers serving at stations where families are permitted to reside but cannot accompany or join the head of the family for want of accommodation at those stations, the time limit of six months is calculated from the date accommodation becomes available at those stations. [Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (c)].

(d) The time limit of six months mentioned in sub-clause (a) above and the provisions of Note 1 thereto are also applicable to the conveyance of personal effects, chargers and conveyances subject to the condition that the cost of conveyance of personal effects from the first to the last station is regulated as follows:—

(1) the total weight carried from Station B to Station C and from Station A to Station C does not exceed the maximum prescribed in paragraph 359-A Pg. R. I.; and

(2) the total cost of transporting the effects from Station A to Station B, from Station B to Station C and from Station A to Station C does not exceed the amount admissible from Station A to Station B *plus* that admissible from Station B to Station C. [Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (f)].

(e) In special cases, a competent authority may sanction an extension of the time limit mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (d) above up to a maximum of eight months, provided he is satisfied that the circumstances of the case are such as to justify the concession. [Pg. R. I. 20 (iii) (g)].

8. *When whole or part of means of conveyance is supplied without charge.*—(i) When an officer is allowed free transit by railway (or by road between stations connected by rail when moving on permanent duty) by a free pass or otherwise but not in a reserved compartment, his T. A. must be reduced by the amount of the fares which, but for such free transit, he would have paid for self, servants and excess baggage. [Pg. R. I. 113 (i)].

(ii) When officers are eligible to travel by railway in a higher class on payment of lower fare they must be provided with I. A. F. T.-1709-duty Form E and their travelling allowances will be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class on which their travelling allowances are based, exceeds the fare actually paid. The reduction will, however, only be made when the journey is actually performed by railway. [Pg. R. I. 113 (ii)].

9. Travelling Allowance for different classes of journeys is admissible in accordance with paragraphs (15—39).

10. *Class of conveyance for officers holding Brevet rank.*—An officer holding brevet rank is entitled to conveyance in accordance with his substantive rank when travelling on regimental duty and according to his army rank when travelling on duty other than regimental duty and also when travelling on duty to and from a port apart from his unit. (Pg. R. I. 24).

11. *Journeys between Simla and New Delhi.*—Officers attached to the Army or R. A. F. Headquarters (except those required to travel on warrant) when travelling between Delhi and Simla receive travelling allowance under the Simla Allowances Code. [Pg. R. I. 2 (i)].

12. *Transfer to Civil or foreign employ or vice versa.*—When an officer is transferred from military to civil or foreign employ or *vice versa*, his travelling allowance for the journey to join the new appointment and also for the return journey is governed by the rules of the borrowing Department or Government. (Pg. R. I. 14).

13. *Extra travelling expenses.*—A general or staff officer permitted for his own convenience to perform his duties away from his permanent station must defray all extra travelling expenditure caused thereby. (Pg. R. I. 16).

Travelling Concessions—

14. *Permanent and Short Service Commissioned officers.*—
(i) On first appointment or when proceeding on leave, an officer will be granted free conveyance and will travel on railway warrant by the main route to and from the nearest railway station to his home once after his first year of service and thereafter every second calendar year. Railway free allowance of baggage only will be admissible.

(ii) When the main route is wholly or partly by sea, the Embarkation Authority at the port will arrange return sea passages within Indian limits on requisition from the Officer Commanding the hospital to which the officer is attached. River journeys will be performed on requisition or cash payment will be made, according to paragraphs 6 (a) and 110, Passage Regulations, India, as the case may be. Road journeys will be performed on warrant or cash payment will be made according to paragraph 111, *ibid*.

(iii) Officers Commanding will have discretionary powers to authorise the use of a warrant to a place other than the railway station nearest to the officer's home, provided that the cost does not exceed the cost of a warrant to the railway station nearest his home and that the authorised scale of the issue of warrants is not exceeded.

(iv) Junior officers when proceeding on leave at other times are allowed to use form "D".

T. A. admissible for different classes of journeys.

For journeys on temporary duty.

(1) When the officer is in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

15. *Permanent T. A.*—A permanent travelling allowance is granted in lieu of all other forms of travelling allowances of journeys within an officer's sphere of duty. Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India it is drawn all the year round whether the officer is away from his permanent station or not. (Pg. R. I. 94).

(2) When the officer is not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.

16. *Journeys within the radius of five miles.*—No travelling allowance is admissible for short journeys within a radius of five miles from the permanent station, nor may such journeys be added to other journeys when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys. For such journeys, however, an officer is entitled to recover the actual amounts which he may spend in payment of ferry, municipal or other tolls and fares for journeys by railway. (Pg. R. I. 103 and 104).

17. *T. A. admissible for halts or journeys by rail or road.*—The travelling allowance admissible for halts at outstations and journeys by road and or railway takes the shape of daily allowance but daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which an officer does not reach a point outside a radius of 5 miles from his permanent station or return to his permanent station from a similar point. The limit of 5 miles is raised to 10 miles in the case of officers* in receipt of syce allowance and forage. An officer who is eligible to draw syce and forage allowance for a concessional charger only, but who elects not to maintain such a charger or a motor car or motor cycle in lieu, may be granted daily allowances for journeys outside the 5 but within the 10 miles radius provided that the amount claimed as daily allowance during any one month does not exceed the amount of syce and forage allowance. [Pg. R. I. 116 (ii)].

NOTE 1.—*General conditions regarding grant of daily allowance.*—A general condition governing the grant of daily allowance for halts on duty, including holidays occurring during such duty, is that no command allowance, house-rent allowance when admissible at the outstation, or rations or money

*Such officers when travelling on duty within 10 miles of their permanent station are entitled to recover the actual amount which they may spend in payment of ferry and other tolls.

allowance in lieu of rations, will be drawn in addition to daily allowance, and that rent at prescribed rates will be paid for any accommodation provided by Government. Any exemption from this rule will require the sanction of the Government of India. (Pg. R. I. 120).

NOTE 2.—In cases where Government provides accommodation for which there is no prescribed rent, daily allowance will be paid at a reduced rate at the discretion of the controlling officer.

NOTE 3.—Daily allowance is admissible on the following scale. (Pg. R. I. 138).

Pay up to Rs. 750	Rs. 5.
Pay exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Rs. 6.
Pay exceeding Rs. 1,000	Rs. 6 for the first Rs. 1,000, plus one rupee for every additional Rs. 500 or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.

In certain specially expensive localities enhanced rates of daily allowance have been sanctioned. These rates are contained in Appendix N to the Passage Regulations, India.

NOTE 4.—*Rate of daily allowance when two or more stations are involved.*—Daily allowance is admissible during absence on duty from the permanent station at the rate prevailing at the outstation at which the succeeding night is spent. When the succeeding night is spent at a Headquarters station for which a special rate has been fixed, daily allowance at the lower or lowest rate admissible for the locality or localities visited, will be allowed.

18. *Admissibility of daily allowance during halts.*—Daily allowance is admissible for holidays and Sundays occurring during temporary duty provided the officer is actually in camp but it is not admissible during casual leave taken during tour. Nor may daily allowance be drawn for a continuous halt of more than 10 days at any one place; provided that a competent authority, district or independent brigade area commander, may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule, on such conditions as he thinks fit, if he is satisfied—[Pg. R. I. 116 (iii) (vi) (d) (i), (iv)].

(a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public service, and

(b) that such halts continue, after the first ten days, to entail extra expense upon the halting officer.

NOTE.—*Reduction in rate of daily allowance after first ten days.*—Ordinarily the expense incurred by an officer in respect of a halt at an outstation decreases in proportion to the length

of his stay at that station. The rate of daily allowance should, therefore, be suitably reduced after the first ten days except in very special cases when the halt of the officer at the out-station is of uncertain duration and the condition imposed by clause (b) above is satisfied.

When, however, the period of the continuous halt exceeds 30 days the grant of daily allowance of an amount in excess of that admissible for 30 days at the ordinary rate requires the sanction of the Government of India. [Pg. R. I. 116 (v).]

NOTE.—For the purposes of paras. 14 and 15—

- (a) After a continuous halt of 10 days' duration the halting place is regarded as constituting temporarily the officer's permanent station. [Pg. R. I. 116 (vi)].
- (b) *Continuous halt defined*.—A halt is continuous unless terminated by an absence on duty at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles for a period of not less than three nights.
- (c) In calculating the duration of a halt any day on which the officer travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles, or 10 miles if a horse or bicycle is taken, shall be excluded. On such a day the officer may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance, if admissible under para. 20.

19. *Temporary transfer subsequently extended or made permanent*.—If the temporary transfer of an officer to another station for a period of less than 3 months is subsequently made permanent or extended beyond three months, such transfer will be viewed as a move on permanent duty and the allowance therefor adjusted accordingly, except that daily allowance admissible up to the date of issue of the orders extending the transfer will not be disallowed. Such daily allowance will, however, be subject to the provisions of para. 18 [Pg. R. I. 116 (viii)].

20. *Mileage allowance in place of daily allowance*.—Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may, by general or special order, impose, an officer may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance for any day on which—

- (a) he travels by railway, or
- (b) he travels more than 20 miles by road; provided that if a continuous journey extends over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part of them only. [Pg. R.I., 117 (ii)].

NOTE 1.—An officer who avails himself of the concession of free conveyance of his chargers under para. 25 may not

exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance at an outstation for any day on which he does not reach a point outside a radius of 10 miles from the fixed point in the outstation.

NOTE 2.—*Rates of mileage allowance.*—Mileage allowance is admissible on the following scale:—

- (1) For journeys by road 6 annas per mile.

Enhanced rates of mileage allowance have been sanctioned for journeys in certain special localities. These rates are contained in Appendix N to the Passage Regulations, India.

- (2) For journeys by rail $1\frac{1}{2}$ fares of the highest class of accommodation provided on the railway except for journeys on the Assam-Bengal railway for which $1\frac{1}{4}$ fares of the upper class are admissible.

When an officer, eligible to travel in a higher class on payment of lower fare, actually so travels, the mileage allowance is reduced by the amount by which the fare of the highest class exceeds the fare actually paid.

21. *Combination of road journeys with journeys by rail, steamer or air.*—When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer or air,—

- (a) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such journey by road, but such mileage is limited to the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds 20 miles, and
(b) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the officer's permanent station or temporary residence at a place of halt, mileage allowance will be calculated on the distance actually travelled, without regard to the fixed point in the outstation (*vide* para. 1). (Pg. R. I. 118).

22. *Daily allowance in addition to mileage allowance.*—In the case of halts, half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible at the outstation concerned may be drawn, at the rates prevailing at the outstation, on the day of arrival of the officer at a place of halt, and on the day of departure in addition to—

- (a) the mileage allowance under paras. 20 and 21;
(b) free conveyance by rail, road, river, sea or air, including conveyance in reserved rail accommodation, within Indian limits,

provided that such daily allowance will not be admissible—

- (1) when an officer departs on the same day as that of arrival.
(2) when daily allowance for any day is admissible under any other rule. (Pg. R. I. 119).

23. *Journey by river*.—(i) No travelling allowance except actual expenses within the authorised limits are admissible for river journeys by steamer costing less than Rs. 5. Such expenses will be recovered in contingent bills. (Pg. R. I. 110)

(ii) As a rule conveyance is provided by warrant for all journeys by river costing Rs. 5 or more and by requisition for all journeys in packet vessels. Officers, who normally receive travelling allowance and who are required under the rules to travel on warrant or requisition by river or sea within Indian limits, will draw daily allowance in the following circumstances:—

(a) When they are entitled to free messing but do not receive such messing or an allowance in lieu.

(b) When they are not entitled to free messing but messing charges for the journey are recovered from them. [Pg. R. I. 123 (v)].

24. *Conveyance of personal effects*.—Personal effects in accordance with the prescribed scale (*vide* para. 359, Passage Regulations, India) are conveyed, by river, or sea, free on the warrant or requisition. Nothing additional is, however, admissible for their transportation by road or railway.

25. *Transportation of conveyances or horses*.—A competent authority may, in the interests of the public service, permit an officer or class of officers to transport his conveyances or horses, on temporary duty, at the expense of Government, subject to any limitations, which it may think fit to impose. An officer, when so permitted, may recover, in addition to mileage allowance or daily allowance or both, the actual cost of transporting conveyances or horses. (Pg. R. I. 106, 353).

NOTE.—In the case of motor cars and motor cycles freight by passenger train may be regarded as the actual cost.

Journeys on permanent duty.

26. (a) By road.

(1) Two mileage allowances at the rate admissible to him under Note 2 below 20. [Pg. R. I. 143-B(a) (1)].

(2) One additional mileage allowance if two members of his family accompany him and a second if more than two members accompany him. [Pg. R. I. 143-B(a) (2)].

(b) By Railway.

(1) Three fares of the first class, subject, however, to any deduction which has to be made under para. 8. [Pg. R. I. 143 B(b) (2)].

(2) One extra fare for each adult member of his family who accompanies him and for whom a full fare is actually paid, and one-half fare for each child for whom such fare is actually paid [143 B (b) (2)].

(c) By river and sea.

Travelling Allowance at the rates specified in para. 23.

(d) Transportation of personal effects.

Scale of personal effects admissible.—(1) Scale of luggage admissible is as follows. (Pg. R. I. 359-A).

Permanent duty journeys.		Temporary duty journeys on warrant	
If possessing a family.	If not possessing a family.	For periods of 30 days and under.	For periods over 30 days.
Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
60	40 except for Majors 25 Captains or Subalterns 15.	3*	6*

NOTE 1.—These scales will be reduced proportionately in those cases where families possessing a separate title to conveyance at Government expense move apart from the head of the family. In such cases the baggage admissible for families will be 20 maunds.

NOTE 2.—The scale specified above is the maximum. A competent authority may, however, prescribe lower maxima in the case of any specified class of officers.

NOTE 3.—For baggage transported by sea, a limit of 5 cubic feet per cwt. is imposed.

Personal effects defined.

NOTE 4.—The term “personal effects” is not subject to definition, but the controlling officer (see para. 114, Passage Regulations, India) must satisfy himself that a claim to reimbursement on account of their transportation is reasonable. In the case of journeys on permanent duty an officer’s horse, motor vehicle or other conveyance, can be viewed as covered by this term when not permitted to be transported separately at the public expense, and accordingly the amount spent on such transportation may be claimed up to a limit of the balance of the amount which would have been admissible had the maximum maundage been transported by goods train or by sea on requisition. In cases where such a motor vehicle is transported

*Discretionary in the case of officers who have a tour grant. Railway free allowance for officers entitled to reserved accommodation.

between two stations under its own power, the actual expenses in running it may be claimed provided (i) the fixed rates laid down in para. 26 (e) (C) are not exceeded and (ii) that the amount is within that permissible after deducting the cost of transportation of luggage from the maximum maundage at the goods rate normally admissible.

(2) *Transportation of personal effects by road.*—In the case of journeys by road, mileage allowance is admissible at a rate to be fixed by District or Independent Brigade Commanders for routes within their respective spheres of duty. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (i)].

NOTE.—In the case of journeys in localities outside the administrative borders of India, the District or Independent Brigade Commander of the area adjacent to such localities will be authority competent to fix the rate.

(3) *Transportation of personal effects by rail.*—In the case of journeys by rail, the actual cost of carriage by goods train is admissible. If an officer carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of maunds by goods train. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (2)].

(4) *Transportation of personal effects by road between rail-connected stations.*—An officer who carries his personal effects by road between stations connected by rail may draw actual expenses up to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the same quantity by goods train. In cases where the actual expenses claimed exceed the limit mentioned above, a competent authority may, for valid reasons, allow such claims subject to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible if the maximum number of maunds had been transported by goods train. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (3)].

(5) *Transportation of personal effects by river.*—In the case of journeys by river, conveyance on warrant is admissible. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (4)].

(6) *Transportation of personal effects by sea.*—In the case of journeys by sea, conveyance for the authorised scale of personal effects is arranged on requisition through the embarkation authorities at the port. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (5)].

(7) *Transportation of personal effects to or from a place other than permanent station.*—Subject to the prescribed maximum number of maunds an officer may draw the actual cost of transporting personal effects to his new station from a place in India other than his old station (e.g. from a place where they are purchased *en route* or have been left on the occasion of a previous transfer) or from his old station to a place in India other than his new station, provided that the total amount drawn, including the cost of transporting these personal effects, does not exceed that admissible had all his personal effects been

transported from the old to the new station direct. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (6)].

(8) *Transportation of personal effects by a cheaper route.*—When an officer transports more than the maximum maundage admissible by a cheaper route, he can draw actual charges not exceeding the amount admissible for the maximum maundage by the normal recognised route. [Pg. R. I. 143-B (d) (7)].

(c) *Transportation of horses and conveyances.*

(A) *When the officer is in receipt of syce and forage allowance.*—In the case of journeys by rail, river or sea within Indian limits, officers in receipt of syce and forage allowance may be granted free conveyance for chargers or motor vehicles under the following rules. (Pg. R. I. 351-B).

(i) *Obligatory chargers.*—Actual cost of conveyance at owner's risk is admissible for the number of obligatory chargers which officers are required to maintain in their old appointments subject to the following conditions:—

(a) that the distance by road between the old and the new stations exceeds 80 miles,

(b) that the number of chargers conveyed is not in excess of the number which will have to be maintained as obligatory in the appointment to which the officer is proceeding,

(c) that the chargers are actually in the officer's possession.

NOTE.—*Conveyance of a motor vehicle in lieu of a charger.*—Actual cost of conveyance at owner's risk for a motor car or motor cycle in lieu of an obligatory charger may be admitted provided that the maintenance of the same has been duly authorised and subject to the above conditions. For the purpose of conditions (b) and (c) a motor car or motor cycle will be held to count as one charger.

(ii) *Concessional charges other than obligatory chargers.*—

A competent authority may, by general or special order, authorise the grant of the actual cost of conveyance at owner's risk of such concessional chargers subject to the condition (a) of clause (i) above and provided the officer is travelling to join an appointment in which the possession of such charger or chargers, in addition to any obligatory chargers which he may be required to maintain in his new appointment, is considered advantageous from the point of view of efficiency and is authorised by rule.

NOTE 1.—*Conveyance of a motor vehicle in lieu of a charger.*—Actual cost of conveyance at owner's risk for a motor car or motor cycle in lieu of a concessional charger may be authorised under this rule provided that (a) free conveyance for a motor car is not admissible under the note to clause (i) above and (b) the officer is travelling to join an appointment in which the possession of a motor vehicle is considered necessary

for the efficient performance of his duty and in the interests of the public service and not mainly or solely for the performance of journeys between residence and place of work

NOTE 2.—*Conveyance of obligatory chargers in place of concessional chargers.*—Where a change in appointments involves the relinquishment by an officer of the obligatory charger or chargers maintained in his old appointment, the conveyance of such charger or chargers in place of the concessional charger or chargers authorised for his new appointment, may be allowed under this rule, provided always that the number of chargers for which conveyance is sanctioned does not exceed the number of chargers authorised in the new appointment.

NOTE 3.—*Transportation by steamer.*—When a charger or conveyance is transported by steamer, the actual cost of transporting it may, for purposes of this rule, include, besides the freight, other incidental charges such as ghāt pass, river dues, loading and unloading charges.

NOTE 4.—*In the case of courses of instruction.*—In the case of courses of instruction, the conveyance of motor vehicle is not admissible. [Note 5 under Pg. R. I. 351-B (ii)].

NOTE 5.—*Transfer from an appointment in which a motor car is possessed to an appointment in which charger should be possessed.*—Conveyance is admissible for a charger or a motor car actually in possession of an officer when transferred on permanent duty from an appointment in which the possession of a motor car is essential to an appointment in which the maintenance of a charger only is recognised and *vice versa* subject to the cost to Government being limited to that for the conveyance of a charger. [Note 6 under Pg. R. I. 351-B (ii)].

(iii) *Transportation from the port of disembarkation to destination.*—A mounted officer may be allowed free conveyance on warrant from the port of disembarkation to his destination for any obligatory and for other concessional chargers, within the regulation number, which he may bring with him to India on transfer to the Indian establishment. [Pg. R. I. 351-B (iv)].

(iv) *Chauffeurs, cleaners and syces.*—In the case of a motor car, free conveyance is admissible for chauffeur or cleaner and, in the case of a horse, one syce for each animal unless the syce receives free conveyance under Railway Regulations.

NOTE.—The term "Motor cycle" includes a side car. [Pg. R. I. 351-B (vi)].

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(B) *When the officer is not in receipt of syce or forage allowance.*—In the case of an officer not in receipt of syce and forage allowance, moving on permanent duty to join an appointment in which the possession of a motor car, motor cycle (solo or combination) is considered necessary for the efficient performance of his duties and in the interest of public service, and not mainly and solely for the performance of his duties between residence and place of work, a competent authority may authorise free conveyance at owner's risk of such a vehicle subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that such a vehicle is actually in his possession and the necessity for the maintenance of the same for the efficient performance of his duties at the old station has been accepted;
- (b) that the distance by road between the old and the new station exceeds 80 miles;
- (c) that the officer obtained or was eligible to obtain an advance from Government for the purchase of the same on the ground that the possession of the conveyance was essential for the performance of his duties; and
- (d) that the vehicle is actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft. [Pg. R. I. 351-C].

NOTE.—When a conveyance is transported by steamer, the actual cost of transporting it may, for purposes of this rule, include, besides the freight, other incidental charges such as ghat pass, river dues, loading and unloading charges. (Note 2 under Pg. R. I. 351-C).

(C) *Transportation of a motor vehicle under its own power.*—When an officer who is entitled to, or is allowed, free conveyance for his motor car or motor cycle between stations connected by rail or/and steamer, under "A" or "B" above, transports his car or motor cycle by road under its own power, he may draw an allowance of 2 annas a mile in respect of the motor car, and one anna a mile in respect of the motor cycle, the distance to be reckoned for the purpose of calculating the allowance being the distance by road when it is less than that by rail or steamer or both combined, and the distance by rail or steamer or both combined when it is less than that by road. If the officer or/and his family travel by the car or motor cycle, travelling allowance may be drawn under para. 26 (b) or the value of a warrant under 39 (iii). (Pg. R. I. 351-D).

(D) *In case of transfers to or from Delhi.*—An officer who is posted to, or transferred from, Army or R. A. F. Headquarters during the Simla season, i.e., when the Government of India are in Simla, may be allowed free conveyance for a

motor car to, or from, Delhi, as the case may be—Delhi being regarded as the permanent station—provided:—

- (a) that, in the case of an officer transferred from Simla, he was authorised to maintain a car during the preceding Delhi season and that the maintenance of the same has been duly authorised in his new appointment;
- (b) that, in the case of an officer who is authorised to maintain a car in his old appointment and who is posted to Simla, he will be proceeding to Delhi for the following winter season and will be required to maintain a car at Delhi.

This rule is neither intended to allow an officer free conveyance for chargers and or a motor car in excess of what would have been admissible if he were posted to, or transferred from Delhi, nor to dispense with the conditions applicable to the conveyance of chargers or motor cars. Conveyance charges for a car to Delhi under this rule will not be admitted until the officer has moved officially to Delhi with the Camp office. (Pg. R. I. 351-E).

(E) The following provisions apply to cases in which free transportation of a charger or conveyance is admissible under (A) or (B) above:—

- (a) When an officer, who is transferred from an appointment for which a charger or conveyance is authorised to an appointment for which it is not so authorised, is again transferred within a period not exceeding four months to an appointment for which a charger or conveyance is authorised, he may draw the actual cost of transporting a charger or conveyance from the first to the last station.
- (b) An officer may draw the actual cost of transporting a charger or conveyance respectively from a place other than his old station, provided that the amount so drawn shall not exceed that admissible had it been from the old to the new station direct, and provided further that the charger or conveyance is actually transported to the new station within the period of lien laid down in paragraph 7. (Pg. R. I. 351-F).

27. *When a member of the officer's family moves to or from a place other than the officer's headquarters.*—(i) If a member of an officer's family who precedes or follows him under para. 7 travels to a new station from a place other than the officer's old station, the officer may draw either the actual fare for the journey made or the fare admissible for the journey from the old to the new station, whichever is less. (Pg. R. I. 108).

The total quantity of personal effects accompanying the officer and his family, for which free conveyance is admissible, will be limited to the maximum amount laid down in para. 26 (d) (1).

(ii) If the family does not move from or to the same station as the head of the family travelling allowance will be limited to what is admissible for the actual journey performed, or to what would have been admissible if the family had accompanied him, whichever is less.

(iii) If an officer is proceeding on field or other service or to a station at which families are not permitted to reside, and no orders regarding the disposal of families have been issued by Government, travelling allowance may be drawn for the family for any journey actually performed limited to the amount not exceeding that which would have been admissible for a journey from the officer's station to the military station nearest to the place to which the officer has been sent, or to the port at which he embarks if he is proceeding overseas.

(iv) In no case may travelling allowance be claimed on account of family or members thereof, who do not move in consequence of the transfer of the head of the family.

28. *When families are entitled to conveyance apart from the head of the family or when the head of the family travels by warrant or by route march.*—(i) The following is the scale of travelling allowances admissible to families entitled to conveyance, when travelling apart from the head of the family or when the head of the family travels on warrant or by route march:—

(a) *For journeys by railway.*—One fare for each adult member of the family and one half fare for each child, of the class in which entitled to travel and for whom such fare is actually paid.

(b) *For journeys by road.*—One mileage allowance for one member of the family, a second mileage if two members of the family, and a third if more than two members, travel, at the rate to which their grade entitles them.

(c) *For river journeys.*—Journeys costing Rs. 5 or more will be performed on warrant, in other cases actual expenses within the authorised limits will be admitted.

(d) *Baggage*.—The scale of baggage will be restricted to the family scale laid down in para. 26 (d) (1) in the case of a family entitled to conveyance apart from the head of the family. In cases where the head of the family travels on warrant or by route march, the amounts which may accompany the officer and the family may be varied, provided that the total amount conveyed free does not exceed the maximum scale for the officer and his family and that no extra expense to the State is involved. The baggage for which free conveyance is allowed in the case of the family will be conveyed on warrant.

(e) *Servants*.—When the head of a family travels on warrant or by route march, free conveyance for servants will be admissible but not exceeding the following scale:—

	<i>If married.</i>	<i>If unmarried.</i>
Major-General	6	3
Colonel, Lt.-Colonel, Major	4	2
Captain, Lieutenant, 2nd-Lieut.	3	2

A portion of the number may be granted free conveyance to accompany the head of the family and a portion to accompany the family, provided that the total number of servants conveyed does not exceed the maximum number for which free conveyance is authorised and that no extra expense to the State is involved. The servants together with the baggage accompanying the family, will be conveyed on warrant.

(iii) Families who are required to travel on warrant under any special rule are not entitled to draw travelling allowance as above, except in cases where warrants cannot be issued. (Pg. R. I. 144).

29. *Transfers while on duty away from headquarters*.—(i) An officer transferred whilst on temporary duty away from his headquarters is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

(a) travelling allowance on temporary duty scale from the temporary headquarters station to the new station, and

(b) difference between permanent and temporary duty scales of travelling allowance from the old to the new station by the direct route.

(ii) An officer whose unit moves to another station when he is away from the unit on temporary duty will be entitled to travelling allowances as follows to join his unit at the new station:—

(a) travelling allowance on temporary duty scale from his temporary headquarters for self; and

(b) travelling allowances for his family, if any, from his old station under para. 28.

NOTE.—The baggage, servants and chargers of the officer at the old station of the unit will go with it.

(iii) An officer transferred from one post to another who, under the orders of the competent authority, if permitted to hand over charge of his old post or to take over charge of the new post at a place other than the headquarters, is entitled to—

(a) travelling allowance on the temporary duty scale from the place of handing over charge to the place of taking over; and

(b) difference between permanent and temporary duty scales of travelling allowance from the old to the new station by the direct route.

For the journeys from his old station to the place of handing over charge or from the place of taking over charge to his new station, travelling allowance will be admissible as for a journey on temporary duty. Travelling allowance as in (i) (b) and (iii) (b) above will be admissible on completion of the journey provided that leave other than casual or privilege leave is not taken from the temporary headquarters.

NOTE.—The provisions of paragraph 26 (d) (7) and sub-clause (b) of paragraph 26 (c) (E) also apply to clauses (i) and (iii) of this paragraph. (Pg. R. I. 145).

Journeys in reserved accommodation.

30. *When reserved railway accommodation is provided.*—The Director of Medical Services in India or any other officer to whom the provisions of para. 72, Passage Regulations, India, are made applicable, travel by railway in a reserved compartment, they may, for journeys on temporary duty, recover their

actual travelling expenses (including railway fares for servants and freight on camp equipage and baggage) up to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ first class fare. (Pg. R. I. 147).

NOTE.—Officers entitled to reserved railway accommodation may use in lieu thereof hired or private motor cars in circumstances specified in para. 73, Passage Regulations, India.

Journeys by air.

31. *Journeys by air in public machines.*—(i) For purposes of the rules in this paragraph, travel by air means journeys performed in the machines of public air transport companies regularly plying for hire. It does not include journeys performed by private aeroplanes or air taxis.

(ii) An officer authorised by the Government of India to travel by air may draw the fare paid for the journey by air and, if actually paid, the cost of transporting luggage up to three maunds by rail at passenger rates or by road or steamer and a railway or steamer fare of the lowest class for one servant. If at either end of the journey by air the officer has to perform a connected journey by rail, road or steamer, he may draw the mileage allowance admissible for such journey subject to the conditions laid down in para. 21. No mileage allowance may, however, be drawn in respect of the surface transport which form part of the air journey and is included in the fare paid for the air journey.

(iii) An officer who is not authorised to travel by air but who performs a journey by air can draw only the travelling allowance to which he would have been entitled if he had travelled by rail, road or steamer.

(iv) If available, return tickets at reduced rates should always be purchased when an officer expects to perform the return journey by air within the period during which a return ticket is available. (Pg. R. I. 148).

32. *Journeys by air in Government machines or machines chartered by Government.*—When an officer travelling on temporary duty is allowed free transit by air in a Government machine or in a machine chartered by Government for the purpose, he will be entitled to travelling allowance as follows provided the journey involves an absence of one or more nights from the permanent station.

(a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may

draw the daily allowance of his grade and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion he may at his option draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

(b) If the officer has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage he may—

(1) if the journey is between places connected by rail or steamer, draw one-half or three-fifths fare respectively of the class of accommodation to which he is entitled by railway or steamer; or

(2) if the journey is between places not connected by rail or steamer, draw the daily allowance of his grade or half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey.

(c) If, however, a part of the journey is performed by other means of locomotion, he may in addition to the allowance admissible under (b) (1) or (2) above draw the mileage allowance admissible for that part or receive free conveyance admissible for that part under the rules.

NOTE 1.—The above rule governs the payment of daily or mileage allowance for the period of journey only to all officers proceeding by air from their parent unit on temporary duty of whatever nature (including those who proceed to take part in manœuvres or training camps).

NOTE 2.—Mileage allowance drawn under clause (b) (1) above will not affect an officer's title to the half or full daily allowance otherwise admissible under the normal rules. (Pg. R. I. 149).

Journeys to or from Sea-ports in India or Burma.

33. *Journeys to or from sea-ports.*—(i) The following special rules will apply in the case of officers entitled to conveyance at the public expense (otherwise than under the Leave Passage Concessions) in respect of journeys to and from a sea-port when proceeding to or returning from Great Britain or overseas station:—

(a) Officers who normally draw travelling allowance in cash will travel on warrant and will be entitled to draw daily allowance under para. 34 (ii). (Pg. R. I. 151).

NOTE.—*When temporary duty is performed en route.*—When an officer arriving in India on first appointment proceeds to a station on temporary duty *en route* to his permanent station, the whole journey from the port of disembarkation to the permanent *via* the temporary station will be treated as a move on permanent duty to be performed

on warrants. The stay at the temporary station will be regarded as a diversion on temporary duty for which daily allowance will be admissible under the ordinary rules. [Pg. R. I. 151 (i) (a) (Note)].

(b) *T. A. for families*.—Families of officers when entitled to conveyance will draw travelling allowance as under:—

(1) For railway journeys, one fare for each adult member of the family, and one half fare for each child, of the class in which entitled to travel and for whom such fare is actually paid. [Pg. R. I. 151 (c) (i)].

(2) For road journeys, one mileage allowance for one member of a family, a second mileage allowance if two members of the family, and a third if more than two members travel, at the rate to which their grade entitles them. [Pg. R. I. 151 (i) (c) (2)].

(3) For river journeys at the rates specified in para. 23. [Pg. R. I. 151 (i) (c) (3)].

(ii) *Scale of baggage*.—The scale of baggage will be as follows and will be conveyed on warrant:—

	Cwts.
General Officers	36
Colonels	18
Lieut.-Cols.	18
Majors	15
Captains	10
Subalterns	9

NOTE 1.—The provisions of para. 26 (d) (7) apply here also. The intention is that the officer may draw actual expenses incurred up to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible had the maximum scale laid down above (less the quantity actually conveyed to or from the port at the public expense) been transported on warrant/requisition from the permanent station/port to the port/permanent station direct. [Note under Pg. R. I. 151 (ii)].

NOTE 2.—*Conveyance of luggage otherwise than on warrant*.—The controlling officer may, in special cases, permit an officer to make his own arrangements for conveyance of his baggage normally required to be conveyed on warrant. In such cases, the officer concerned may draw actual expenses incurred up to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible had the maximum authorised scale of baggage laid down in paragraph 26 (d) (1) been conveyed on warrant under the above rules. [Pg. R. I. 151 (vii)].

(iii) *T. A. for servants*.—(a) The officers will be entitled to conveyance on warrant for servants at the scale laid down in para. 28 (e).

(b, A European servant may be granted conveyance under the provisions of para. 345, Passage Regulations, India. When he is granted such conveyance to accompany the family of an officer, he will be entitled to road mileage as for a second grade officer for a journey by road, and second class fare (first class if in sole charge of a child under three of a widower officer) for a journey by rail. For river journeys see para. 23.

(iv) The above rules are not applicable to journeys on duty within Indian limits.

(v) *When the officer returns from a course of instruction outside India*.—When on return from duty or a course of instruction from a place outside Indian limits, an officer is posted to a station other than that from which he proceeded out of India, he will be entitled to the following additional concessions:—

(a) Free transport on warrant from the old to the new station of the—

(1) authorised charges or/and conveyance, left behind subject to the conditions in para. 26 (e); and

(2) baggage left behind, limited to the difference between the permanent duty scale in paragraph 26 (d) (1), and the scale of baggage for which free conveyance was admissible to the port of embarkation.

(b) Conveyance for family as in para. 28 for the journey actually performed in India, limited to that admissible from the old to the new station, provided the family were not entitled to free conveyance to accompany the officer out of India. [Pg. X. I. 151 (vi)].

NOTE 1.—If a motor car or motor cycle for which free conveyance is admissible under (a) (1) above, is moved under its own power by road, the allowances as in para. 26 (e) (C) will be admissible.

NOTE 2.—Units moving in relief will convey the authorised baggage and chargers as in (a) above of officers absent on duty out of India.

NOTE 3.—The provisions of paragraph 26 (d) (7) and sub-clause (b) of paragraph 26 (e) (E) also apply to this clause. The intention is that the officer concerned may draw actual expenses incurred up to the limit of the amounts which would have been admissible had the maximum scale of personal effects

permissible under (a) (2) and chargers and conveyance under (a) (1) been transported on warrant/requisition from the old to the new station direct.

Daily Allowance for conveyance on warrant or requisition.

When journeys are performed on warrant or requisition.

34. (i) When conveyance is required to be provided by warrant or requisition, no other travelling allowance is admissible except that laid down in the following clauses. [Pg. R. I. 123 (1)].

(ii) (a) *Journey between places connected by rail.*—Officers who normally receive travelling allowance will, when required under the rules to travel on warrant by railway or road between places connected by rail within Indian limits (except for movements to and from field service), draw daily allowance at the fixed rates given below, in lieu of the rates in Note 2 below para. 17, for every 24 hours or part thereof of the journey provided the journey exceeds 8 hours and the officer does not return to his headquarters the same day, [Pg. R. I. 123 (ii) (a)]:—

First grade officers, Rs. 10 per day.

(b) *Halts during journeys.*—In the case of officers accompanying bodies of troops, daily allowance under this rule is admissible during enforced halts with the troops at intermediate railway stations; such halts being viewed as part of the railway journey. [Pg. R. I. 123 (ii) (b)].

(c) For halts on duty during such journeys the grant of daily allowance will be governed by the ordinary rules. [Pg. R. I. 123 (ii) (c)].

(d) *Journeys on permanent duty.*—Daily allowance under this rule, but at the rates in Note 2 below para. 17 will be admissible to officers, who, when moving on permanent duty between stations not connected by rail, are required to travel on warrant or by Government transport and are provided with such transport in lieu of travelling allowance in cash. [Pg. R. I. 123 (ii) (c)].

NOTE.—Except when moving to or from a port under the authority of para. 33, daily allowance is not admissible to an officer moving on medical grounds, or to any attendants other than those who are not members of the family of the patient and are detailed in their official capacity.

(iii) Daily allowance cannot be drawn under this rule while on field service. [Pg. R. I. 123 (iv)].

(iv) *Journeys by river or sea.*—Officers, who normally receive travelling allowance and who are required under the rules

to travel on warrant or requisition by river or sea within Indian limits, will draw daily allowance of their grades at the rate laid down in Note 2 below para. 17 in the following circumstances:—

(a) When they are entitled to free messing but do not receive such messing or an allowance in lieu.

(b) When they are not entitled to free messing but messing charges for the journey are recovered from them. [Pg. R. I. 123 (v)].

(v) *Journeys in reserved accommodation*.—Officers who are authorised to travel in special saloons or reserved inspection carriages, may, when absent from their permanent stations on temporary duty, draw daily allowance for any periods of actual halts, including holidays occurring during such halts, but not for any periods spent in actual travelling. The grant of the daily allowance will be subject to the same conditions as those governing the grant of daily allowance in the case of officers who are not permitted to travel by special saloons or reserved inspection carriages. [Pg. R. I. 123 (vi)].

35. *Daily allowance admissible during detention at ports of embarkation and disembarkation*.—Daily allowance is admissible under the ordinary rules for days on which travelling allowance in any other form is not drawn, in the case of—

(i) officers necessarily detained at—

(a) a port in India on disembarkation or for embarkation to await onward conveyance to another port, or station in Indian limits. The number of days the officer is detained will be certified by the embarkation authority concerned,

(b) a place *en route* when proceeding to a port. Detention in India, when on half-pay or retired pay, will be viewed as detention at a place or places *en route*.

(ii) Officers unavoidably detained at a port in India when returning to field service overseas from leave on medical certificate;

(iii) officers returning to India from sick leave due to field service or arriving in India on first appointment, who are detained at a port awaiting posting orders, or onward sea conveyance;

(iv) officers who may be detained at a port of disembarkation for the purpose of replacing kit, etc., which may have been lost through accident at sea or on field service. The allowance is granted, at the

discretion of the G. O. C. or Embarkation Commandant at the port for such period as is absolutely necessary up to a maximum of 7 days. (Pg. R. I. 128.)

NOTE.—Daily allowance under the above rules will not be admissible to an officer—

- (a) who fails to embark in the ship appointed for his conveyance—while awaiting another passage, unless the delay has arisen from causes beyond his control;
- (b) for the period of voyage from port to port in India *en route* to Great Britain;
- (c) for the day of embarkation except as provided for in paragraph 34;
- (d) who is detained in India on account of sickness in his family.

36. *Daily Allowance admissible when attending courses of instruction.*—An officer detailed or permitted by competent authority to attend an authorised course of instruction either as a student or as an instructor at a station other than his own, the duration of which does not exceed ninety days, is entitled to draw daily allowance at the full rate to which he is entitled for the first ten days of the course, and at half this rate for each day thereafter subject to the proviso that daily allowance under this rule may not be drawn for more than 42 days in all. An officer who is entitled to conveyance under the provisions of para. 182 (iii), Passage Regulations, India, is eligible for daily allowance under this rule. (Pg. R. I. 132).

NOTE.—The rule in para. 19 is not applicable to cases governed by this para.

37. *Daily allowance admissible in connection with examinations in professional subjects.*—(i) Daily allowance is admissible for halts on duty (or on a holiday occurring during such duty) in connection with examinations in professional subjects, including entrance examinations for the Staff Colleges, whether as a member of a board, superintending officer, examiner or examinee, except—

- (a) to an officer who may be on leave at the station where the examination is held, and
- (b) an officer who presents himself for examination in any subject after having once failed in the same, unless he is ordered to attend the examination at a station outside the Command in which he is stationed.

(ii) In the case of voluntary language examinations D. A. admissible for members of boards, superintending officers or examiners only. (Pg. R. I. 134).

NOTE.—An officer attending the entrance examination for the Staff College is eligible for daily allowance on each occasion

on which free conveyance is admissible under rules, subject to the condition in (i) (a) above.

38. *Daily allowance admissible when ordered to attend an investiture.*—Daily allowance admissible under ordinary rules to persons ordered to attend an investiture for the purpose of receiving a decoration, is limited to an amount not exceeding the maximum for three days. (Pg. R. I. 135-A).

When warrants cannot be issued.

39. *T. A. admissible when warrants cannot be issued.*—(i) If in any case in which conveyance by warrant should be provided for journeys by road a warrant cannot be issued, actual expenses by the appropriate means of conveyance for self, authorised servant and baggage and daily allowance under para. 34 (ii) limited to travelling allowance under the ordinary rules may be paid. In the case of officers who are normally required to travel on warrant, actual expenses will be limited to mileage allowance as laid down in Note 2 below para. 20. [Pg. R. I. 111 (i)].

(ii) Officers who are required to travel on warrant by road and who are in possession of their own conveyance, may be granted at the discretion of competent authority, the value of the warrant in lieu, provided that Government transport is not available, and that no extra expense to the State is involved; and provided also that the terms of any agreements, which may have been entered into by the military authorities for the conveyance of officers who travel under military rules, are not violated. [Pg. R. I. 111 (ii)].

(iii) When a warrant is not used by an officer who may be required to travel on warrant by railway or river, a refund of the value of the warrant may be allowed by the controlling officer provided that the officer incurred expenditure on the method of travel adopted, and that no extra expense to the State is involved thereby. Daily allowance for the period of the journey limited to the amount which would have been admissible, had the journey been performed by rail or river, will also be admissible, if approved by the controlling officer. [Pg. R. I. 111 (iii)].

SECTION II—CIVIL.

General Rules.

40. *Commencement and end of journey.*—The point in any station at which a journey is held to commence or end is the chief public place or such other point as may be fixed for the purpose by a competent authority. (S. R. 32).

NOTE.—A journey on transfer begins and ends at the actual residence of the officer concerned.

41. *Travelling in the same class of accommodation for which travelling allowance is admissible.*—An officer is required to

travel by the class of accommodation for which travelling allowance is admissible to him. If an officer travels in a lower class of accommodation he is entitled to the fare of the class of accommodation actually used *plus* the extra fares admissible for the journeys of the class by which he is entitled to travel. In cases, however, in which the controlling officer is satisfied that there were sufficient reasons for the officer having travelled by the lower class, he may allow the full travelling allowance admissible for the higher class. (S. R. 32-A).

42. *Fractions of a mile.*—In calculating mileage allowance for journeys by road, fraction of a mile is omitted from the total of a bill for any one journey but not from the various items which make up the bill. (S. R. 48).

43. *Journeys treated as performed by shortest route.*—(a) For the purpose of calculating mileage allowance, a journey between two places is held to have been performed by the shortest of two or more practicable routes or by the cheapest of such routes as may be equally short; provided that when there are alternative railway routes and the difference between them in point of time and cost is not great, mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used. [S. R. 30 (a)].

(b) The shortest route is that by which the traveller can most speedily reach his destination by the ordinary modes of travelling. [S. R. 30 (b)].

(c) If an officer travels by a route which is not the shortest, but is cheaper than the shortest, his mileage allowance should be calculated on the route actually used. [S. R. 30 (c)].

NOTE.—A competent authority may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit mileage allowance to be calculated on a route other than the shortest or cheapest, provided that the journey is actually performed by such route. (S. R. 31).

44. *Travelling Allowance for different classes of journey.*—The travelling allowance admissible to an officer for any journey is calculated with reference to the purpose of the journey as laid down in paragraphs 45 to 92.

Travelling allowance admissible for different classes of journey.
Journeys on tour.

NOTE.—Travelling allowance for journeys to hill stations is dealt with in paras. 65, 66 and 67.

(A) *When the officer is in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.*

45. *Actual expenses in addition to or in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.*—A permanent travelling allowance is intended to cover the cost of all journeys within the sphere of duty of the officer who draws it, and such officer may not draw any other travelling allowance in place of or in addition to permanent travelling allowance for such journeys; provided

that a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit an officer whose sphere of duty extends beyond the limits of a single district to draw, in addition to permanent travelling allowance, whenever his actual travelling expenses for a duly authorised journey by public conveyance exceed double the amount of his permanent travelling allowance for the period occupied in such journey, the difference between such double permanent travelling allowance and the mileage allowance. (*Vide* Note below para. 53). (S. R. 67).

46. *Mileage allowance in exchange for permanent travelling allowance.*—When an officer in receipt of permanent travelling allowance travels on duty, with proper sanction, beyond his sphere of duty, he may draw mileage allowance (*vide* Note below para. 53) for the entire journey, including such part of it as is within his sphere of duty, and may draw, in addition, permanent travelling allowance for any day of his absence for which he does not draw mileage allowance. This rule does not apply to an officer who travels beyond his sphere of duty in the course of a journey from one place within that sphere to another such place, or to an officer who makes, by road alone, a journey not exceeding 20 miles. (S. R. 68).

NOTE.—A permanent travelling allowance is drawn all the year round, whether the officer is absent from his headquarters or not but it may not be drawn during leave, temporary transfer or joining time. (S. R. 22, 23).

(B) *When the officer is not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.*

(i) *For journeys and halts within five miles of headquarters.*

47. *Ferry charges, tolls and railway fare.*—No travelling allowance is admissible for a journey performed by an officer within five miles of his headquarters. He is, however, entitled to recover the actual amounts which he may spend in payment of ferry and other tolls and fares for journeys by railway or other public conveyance. (S. R. 71 and 90).

48. *Conveyance hire.*—A competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any officer or class of officers to draw the actual cost of hiring a conveyance on a journey for which no travelling allowance is admissible under the rules (S. R. 89).

49. *Actual expenses of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters.*—On the following conditions and any other conditions which it may think fit to impose, a competent authority may, by general or special order, permit any officer or class of officers to recover the actual cost of maintaining camp equipage during a halt at headquarters or within five miles of headquarters or during the interval between the officer's

departure from or arrival at headquarters and that of his camp equipage (S. R. 91):—

- (a) The amount drawn, together with any amounts recovered under para. 47, should not exceed the daily allowance of his grade.
- (b) The period of the halt or interval for which it is granted should not exceed twenty-one days in Sind or Rajputana or ten days elsewhere. An absence on duty from the halting place for less than three nights should not be treated as interrupting the halt or interval.
- (c) The officer must certify that he has maintained the whole or part of his camp equipage during the halt or interval and that the expense of maintenance has not been less than the amount drawn.

(ii) *For journeys other than those included in clause (i).*

50. *General rule.*—An officer not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance draws travelling allowance for journeys on tour in the shape of daily allowance. (S. R. 69).

NOTE.—Daily allowance is admissible on the following scale (S. R. 51).—

Pay up to Rs. 750	. . . .	Rs. 5
Pay exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000	. . . .	Rs. 6
Pay exceeding Rs. 1,000	. . . .	Rs. 6 for the first Rs. 1,000 plus one rupee for every additional Rs. 500 or fraction thereof subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.

In the case of certain special localities, special rates of daily allowance have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council. These rates are contained in Appendix 18 to the Posts and Telegraphs Compilation of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules. Officers may either draw the special rate or the rate ordinarily admissible to them as specified above, whichever is greater. [S. R. 52 (Note)].

51. *Distance to be travelled before daily allowance is admissible.*—Daily allowance may not be drawn for any day on which an officer does not reach a point outside a radius of five miles from his headquarters or return to his headquarters from a similar point (S. R. 71).

52. *Halts on tour.*—Daily allowance may be drawn during a halt on tour or on a holiday occurring during a tour but it may not be drawn during casual leave or for any day when the officer is merely constructively and not actually in camp. Nor may daily allowance be drawn for a continuous halt of more than ten days at any one place; provided that a competent authority may grant general or individual exemptions from the operation of this rule on such conditions as it thinks fit, if it is satisfied. (S. R. 72 and 73)—

- (a) that prolonged halts are necessary in the interests of the public service, and
- (b) that such halts necessitate the maintenance of camp equipage or, where no camp equipage is maintained, continue, after the first ten days, to entail extra expense upon the halting officer.

NOTE.—For the purpose of paragraphs 51 and 52 (S. R. 74)—

- (a) After a continuous halt of ten days' duration, the halting place is regarded as the officer's headquarters.
- (b) A halt is continuous unless terminated by an absence on duty at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles for a period including not less than three nights.
- (c) In calculating the duration of a halt, any day on which the officer travels or halts at a distance from the halting place exceeding five miles should be excluded. On such a day the officer may draw daily allowance or exchange it for mileage allowance if admissible (*vide* para. 53).

53. *Exchange of daily allowance for mileage allowance.*—(a) Subject to any conditions which a competent authority may by general or special order impose, an officer may exchange his daily allowance for mileage allowance on any day on which

- (i) he travels by railway or steamer or both, or
- (ii) he travels more than 20 miles by road;

provided that, if a continuous journey extends over more than one day, the exchange must be made for all such days and not for a part only of them. (S. R. 75 and 76).

NOTE.—Short journeys within a radius of five miles from headquarters may not be added to other journeys, when calculating the distance travelled by road or the amount of mileage allowance admissible for road journeys.

(b) When a journey by road is combined with a journey by railway or steamer under clause (a) (i) of this para.—

- (i) Mileage allowance may be drawn on account of such journey by road, but such mileage is limited to

the amount of daily allowance unless the journey by road exceeds 20 miles, and

- (ii) unless such journey by road be a journey to or from the officer's headquarters or temporary residence at a place of halt, mileage allowance shall be calculated on the distance actually travelled, without regard to the points fixed by or under para. 1.

NOTE.—Mileage allowance is admissible to an officer on the following scale:—

Rates of mileage allowance.

- (i) *Journeys by railway*.—Officers of the Indian Medical Service are entitled to accommodation of the highest class, by whatever name it may be called, provided on the railway by which the journey is performed. The rate of mileage allowance admissible is $1\frac{1}{2}$ fares of the highest class or for a journey on the Assam Bengal Railway $1\frac{3}{4}$ fares of the upper class. (S. R. 34 and 36).
- (ii) *Journeys by steamer*.—Officers of the Indian Medical Service are entitled to accommodation of the highest class. The rate of mileage allowance admissible is 1-3 5th fares at the lowest rate of the highest class of accommodation. (S. R. 40-41).
- (iii) *Journeys by road*.—The rate of mileage allowance admissible for journeys by road is 6 annas for each mile travelled. Enhanced rates of mileage allowance have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council for journeys in some expensive localities. These rates are contained in Appendix 18 to the Posts and Telegraphs Compilation of the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules. (S. R. 46, 47, 56).
- (iv) *Journeys by air*.—(a) If the officer is authorised by a competent authority to travel by air (i.e., in the machine of public air transport companies regularly plying for hire) mileage allowance is admissible as follows (S. R. 48-A and 48-B):—
- (1) The fare paid for the air journey, *plus*
 - (2) The actual cost of transporting luggage up to 3 maunds by rail at passenger rates or by road or steamer; *plus*
 - (3) A railway or steamer fare of the lowest class for one servant; *plus*

- (4) If at either end of the journey by air the officer has to perform a connected journey by rail, road or steamer (excluding the surface transport which is included in the fare paid for the air journey), the mileage allowance admissible for such journey subject to the conditions specified in para. 53 (b) (i) and (ii).
- (b) If the officer is not authorised to travel by air, he is only entitled to the travelling allowance admissible if the journey had been performed by rail, road or steamer.

54. *Daily allowance admissible in addition to mileage.*—As a partial exception to para. 53, in the case of halts on tour, half the daily allowance ordinarily admissible may be drawn in addition to mileage allowance for journeys by rail, or by air, or by sea or river steamer, or by road, on the day of arrival of the officer at a place of halt, and on the day of departure, provided that no daily allowance will be admissible in respect of a place of halt from which an officer departs on the same day on which he arrived at it. (S. R. 76-A).

NOTE.—This concession is also admissible in cases covered by paras. 55, 89, 91, and 92 (a).

(C) *When the officer is entitled to reserved accommodation by requisition.*

55. *Officers entitled to reserve, by requisition, a first class compartment.*—An officer who is entitled to reserve by requisition a first class compartment, may recover, when travelling by railway in such a compartment, his actual travelling expenses up to a maximum of $\frac{1}{2}$ first class fare (S. R. 101, 175).

NOTE.—When an officer travels, when so entitled, in accommodation reserved by requisition—

- (a) the entire cost of haulage is borne by Government;
- (b) any person travelling with the officer in the reserved accommodation must pay the usual fares to the railway by the purchase of first class tickets. The officer reserving the accommodation must specify in his travelling allowance bill the number of persons who travelled with him and certify that necessary tickets were purchased by them; (S. R. 92).

Amount of luggage admissible.

- (c) the amount of luggage which may be transported, free of cost, is the amount covered by the number of tickets which a member of the public would have to purchase in order to reserve such accommodation. (S. R. 104).

Journeys on transfer.

56. (a) An officer is entitled for a journey on transfer to the following concessions:—

I. For a journey by rail or steamer.

(i) *Rail fares for the officer himself.*—He may draw three fares of the highest class of accommodation, the fares being limited to the lowest rate of such class of accommodation in the case of journeys by steamer. [S. R. 116 (a) I (i)].

(ii) *Rail fares for members of officer's family.*—He may draw one extra fare for each adult member of his family who accompanies him and for whom full fare is actually paid and one-half fare for each child for whom such fare is actually paid. [S. R. 116 (a) (ii)].

(iii) *Transportation of personal effects.*—He may draw the actual cost of carriage by goods train, steamer or other craft of personal effects up to a maximum of sixty maunds if he possesses a family and of forty maunds if he does not possess a family. [S. R. 116 (a) I (iii)].

Provided that a competent authority may prescribe a lower maximum for any class of officers.

NOTE 1.—*Transportation of personal effects by passenger train.*—If an officer carries his personal effects by passenger, instead of by goods train, he may draw the actual cost of carriage up to a limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the maximum number of maunds by goods train.

NOTE 2.—*Transportation of personal effects.*—An officer who carries his personal effects by road between stations connected by rail may draw actual expenses up to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible had he taken the same quantity by goods train. In cases where the actual expenses claimed exceed the limit mentioned above, a competent authority may, for valid reasons, allow such claims subject to the limit of the amount which would have been admissible if the maximum number of maunds had been transported by goods train.

NOTE 3.—*Transportation of personal effects from a place other than old headquarters.*—Subject to the prescribed maximum number of maunds, an officer may draw the actual cost of transporting personal effects to his new station from a place in India other than his old station (e.g., from a place where they are purchased *en route* or have been left on the occasion of a previous transfer) or from his old station to a place in India other than his new station, provided that the total amount drawn, including the cost of transporting these

personal effects, does not exceed that admissible had all his personal effects been transported from the old to the new station direct.

(iv) *Conveyance and horses*.—Provided that—

- (1) the distance travelled exceeds 80 miles;
- (2) the officer is travelling to join a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency; and
- (3) conveyances or horses are actually carried by rail, steamer or other craft;

he may draw the actual cost of transporting at owner's risk, two horses, and a carriage or motor-car, or motor-cycle.

NOTE 1.—*Chauffeur, syce, etc.*—In the case of a motor-car, the cost of transporting a chauffeur or cleaner, and for each horse the cost of transporting one syce and one grass-cutter may be drawn.

NOTE 2.—*Transportation by steamer*.—When a conveyance or a horse is transported by steamer, the actual cost of transporting it may, for purposes of this rule, include besides the freight, other incidental charges such as ghat pass, river dues, loading and unloading charges.

NOTE 3.—*Transportation of motor-car or cycle*.—On occasions when an officer is authorised to convey his motor-car or motor-cycle by rail at the public expense, he may do so by passenger train or goods train at his option. In the former case the actual freight charged by the Railway Company may be drawn by the officer. In the latter case, *i.e.*, if the car or cycle is despatched by goods train, the officer may draw, in addition to the freight charged by the Railway Company, the cost of packing and of transporting the packed car or cycle to and from the goods shed at the stations of departure and arrival, provided that the total amount so drawn does not exceed the freight charged for transporting the car or cycle by passenger train.

NOTE 4.—When an officer transports his motor-car or motor-cycle by road under its own power between stations connected by rail or steamer or partly by rail and partly by steamer, he may draw an allowance of two annas a mile in respect of the motor car and one anna a mile in respect of the motor-cycle, the distance to be reckoned for the purpose of this concession being limited to the distance between the stations by rail or steamer or both combined, as the case may be. If the officer himself travels by the car or cycle, he may draw the fares admissible under clause (a) I (i) above. For any member of his family who travels by car or cycle, the officer may draw the

extra fare or half fare which would have been admissible under clause (a) I (ii) above if the member had travelled by rail or steamer. [Note 5 under S. R. 116 (a) I. (iv) (3)].

NOTE 5.—*Case of a second transfer within a short time.*—When an officer, who is transferred from a post in which the possession of a conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency to another post in which it is not advantageous, is again transferred within a period not exceeding four months to a post in which the possession of the conveyance or horse is advantageous from the point of view of his efficiency, he may draw the cost of its transport from the first to the last station, provided that the conditions in sub-clause (iv) above are fulfilled and he certifies that the conveyance or horse was possessed by him at the first station. [Note 6 under S. R. 116 (a) I (iv) (3)].

NOTE 6.—*Transportation of a conveyance from a place other than the old headquarters.*—If an officer possessed a conveyance or horse at the station from which he is transferred, he may draw the actual cost of transporting a conveyance or horse respectively from a place in India other than his former station, provided that the amount so drawn does not exceed that admissible had it been from the old to the new station direct, and provided further that the conveyance or horse is actually transported to the new station within a reasonable time before or after the officer is transferred. In the case of an officer who has not possessed a conveyance or horse in the station from which he is transferred, but takes one to the new station from some other place, the above expenses may be allowed with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Note 7 under S. R. 116 (a) I (iv) (3)].

Exception.—Travel by Government steamer.—An officer who travels by a Government steamer is not entitled, for the journey by steamer to any concessions allowed by this clause. He is entitled to free transport of himself, his family servants and their *bona fide* personal effects and of conveyances and horses subject to the limits prescribed in sub-clause (iv) above; and may draw in addition the daily allowance of his grade.

II. For a journey by road.

(i) *Mileage for the officer himself.*—He may draw mileage allowance at twice the rate applicable to him under Note below para. 53. [S. R. 116 (a) II].

(ii) *Mileage for members of the family.*—He may draw additional mileage allowance at the rate applicable to him (*vide* Note below para. 53) if two members of his family accompany him and at twice that rate if more than two members accompany him.

(iii) *Transportation of personal effects.*—For the transportation of personal effects, within the limits prescribed in sub-clause I (iii) above, he may draw mileage allowance at a rate to be fixed by a competent authority. This rate will be calculated on the average cost of conveying goods by the cheapest method of conveyance.

(b) The following explanations are given of terms employed in clause (a):—

(i) *Personal effects defined.*—The term “personal effects” is not subject to definition, but the controlling officer must satisfy himself that a claim to reimbursement on account of transportation is reasonable.

(ii) *Motor Cycle defined.*—The term “motor-cycle” includes a side-car.

(iii) *When the officer's family precedes or follows him.*—A member of an officer's family who follows him within six months from the date of his transfer or precedes him by not more than one month may be treated as accompanying him. If such member travels to the new station from a place other than the officer's old station, the officer may draw either the actual fare for the journey made or the fare admissible for the journey from the old to the new station, whichever is less.

(c) *Transportation of tents.*—Tents supplied by Government are transported at the expense of Government. Tents purchased and maintained by an officer himself may be transported at the expense of Government; provided that they do not exceed a scale to be prescribed in this behalf by a competent authority as suitable to a particular officer or class of officers. If they exceed this scale, the excess may be treated as a part of personal effects.

(d) *Officers travelling with family members.*—An officer who claims higher travelling allowance on the ground that members of his family accompanied him on transfer must support his claim by a certificate showing the number and relationship of the said members.

(c) *Claims for transportation of personal effects.*—An officer claiming the cost of transporting personal effects must support his claim by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. He should state in the certificate the weight of personal effects actually carried and the amount actually paid for their transport separately by rail, road, steamer or other craft; and the controlling officer shall record a certificate that he has scrutinised the details and satisfied himself that the claim is reasonable.

(d) *Claims for transporting of conveyances and horses.*—An officer claiming the cost of transporting a conveyance or a horse by rail or steamer must support his claim by the railway or steamer receipt. In case where the receipt has been lost or has been surrendered to the railway or steamer authorities without a cash receipt having been obtained in exchange and where the production of a duplicate receipt is likely to involve a disproportionate amount of trouble, the audit officer may, at his discretion, dispense with the production of the receipt and accept a certificate to the effect that the amount claimed is not more than the expense actually incurred.

57. *When charge is assumed or relinquished away from headquarters.*—An officer transferred from one post to another who, under orders of competent authority, is permitted to hand over charge of his old post or to take over charge of the new post at a place other than the headquarters is entitled to—

- (1) travelling allowance as on tour from the place of handing over charge to the place of taking over;
- (2) the difference between three fares of the highest class of accommodation, limited to the lowest rate of such class of accommodation, in the case of journeys by steamer, and the number of fares admissible for a journey on tour, from his old to his new headquarters;
- (3) all the further concessions admissible under para. 56 (a) excluding the three fares referred to in clause I (i) thereof and one-half of the mileage allowance referred to in clause II (i). (S. R. 116-A).

For the journeys from his old headquarters to the place of handing over charge, or from the place of taking over charge to his new headquarters, he will draw travelling allowance as for a journey on tour.

58. An officer whose headquarters are changed while he is on tour, and who proceeds to his new headquarters without returning to his old, is entitled to—

When headquarters are changed during tour.

- (1) travelling allowance as on tour for his journey up to the new headquarters;

- (2) the difference between three fares of the highest class of accommodation, limited to the lowest rate of such class of accommodation in the case of journeys by steamer, and the number of fares admissible for a journey on tour, from his old to his new headquarters;
- (3) all the further concessions admissible under para. 56 (a) excluding the three fares referred to in clause I (i) thereof and one half of the mileage allowance referred to in clause II (i). (S. R. 116-B).

59. *When family travels to a station other than the new headquarters.*—If the family of an officer, in consequence of his transfer, travels to a station other than the new headquarters, travelling allowance for the journey of the family may be drawn subject to the condition that it does not exceed the travelling allowance that would have been admissible if the family had proceeded to the new headquarters station. (S. R. 116-C).

60. *Officer appointed to a new post while in transit.*—An officer appointed to a new post while in transit from one post to another is entitled to draw travelling allowance under this section for so much of the journey on transfer as he has accomplished when he receives the fresh orders and for the journey from the place at which he receives such orders to his new station. (S. R. 123).

61. *Officers taking short leave before joining a new post.*—An officer who goes on leave on average pay, not exceeding four months, after he has given over charge of his old post and before he has taken charge of his new post is entitled, whether the order of transfer is received before or after the commencement of his leave, to travelling allowance as for a journey on transfer from his old to his new post. (S. R. 124).

NOTE.—The provisions of Note 3 to clause (a) I (iii) and of Note 6 to clause (a) I (iv) of para. 56 apply here also.

62. *Officers taking long leave while in transit.*—An officer who takes leave other than leave on average pay not exceeding four months while in transit from one post to another may draw travelling allowance under para. 56 (a) I (i) and (ii) and II (i) and (ii) for so much of the journey to join the new post as he has accomplished before the order granting his leave is received, in addition to any allowance admissible under para. 63. (S. R. 125).

63. *Officers posted to a new station on return from long leave.*—When on return from leave, other than leave on average pay not exceeding four months, an officer is stationed at a headquarters other than that at which he was stationed when he went on leave, the controlling officer may permit him to recover travelling allowance under sub-clauses I (iii) and (iv)

and II (iii) of para. 56 (a) as for a journey from his old to his new station. (S. R. 126).

NOTE.—The provisions of Note 3 to clause (a) I (iii) and of Note 6 to clause (a) I (iv) of para. 56 apply here also.

64. *Transfer to or from control of other Governments.*—When an officer under the administrative control of the Governor General in Council is transferred to the control of a Government which has made rules prescribing amounts and conditions of travelling allowance, his travelling allowance for the journey to join his post under that Government and for the return journey will be governed by the rules of that Government regulating travelling allowance on transfer. (S. R. 126-A).

Journey to a hill station.

65. *Journeys with the headquarters of a Government.*—The grant of travelling allowance to officers moving to hill station with the headquarters of a Government is governed by special rules not reproduced here. (S. R. 127).

66. *Journey made under orders of superior authority.*—An officer, other than an officer moving with the headquarters of a Government, who travels on duty to a hill station within his sphere of duty or is required by the orders of a superior authority to travel to a hill station on duty, may draw travelling allowance during his absence as for a journey on tour. Such an officer will, however, forfeit all claim to travelling allowance, if he prolongs his stay at the hill station beyond a period of ten days or the period necessary for the performance of the duty on which the journey is made, whichever is less, provided that a competent authority may by general or special order preserve the officer's claim to travelling allowance by—

(a) sanctioning a halt in excess of ten days, and

(b) officially intimating that his presence was required on duty throughout the period or that he was permitted to extend his stay during holidays immediately following his period of duty. (S. R. 128).

67. *Officers who perform their duties at hill stations for their own convenience.*—When an officer is permitted for his own convenience to perform his duties at a hill station, he is not entitled to daily allowance or mileage allowance for the journey to or from such station or for the period during which he halts at it. (S. R. 129).

NOTE.—*Period of recess combined with duty at a hill station.*—In cases where a period of duty in the hill station is prefixed or affixed to a period of recess, the period of recess is merely treated as extended by the period of duty and no travelling or daily allowance is admissible.

Journey of a newly-appointed officer to join his first post.

68. *Officers appointed in Europe.*—No travelling allowance is admissible to any person for the journey to join his first post

in Government service, but a person appointed, while resident in Europe, by the Secretary of State in Council to Government service in India, may draw mileage allowance (*vide* Note below para. 53) for the journey to join his first post from any port in India at which, with the permission of the Secretary of State, he may disembark. (S. R. 105 and 111).

NOTE.—*Appointed to posts in Gilgit or outside India.*—A competent authority may permit a person to draw travelling allowance at tour rates (but excluding the allowance admissible for halts on the journeys) for the journey to join his first post in Gilgit or outside India. It may also, in case where the person appointed cannot join his post except by sea, grant him a free passage by sea from one part of India to another such part. (S. R. 105-A, 108 and 112).

Journey to attend an examination.

69. *General rules.*—An officer is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for an examination of any of the following kinds (S. R. 130):—

- (a) An obligatory departmental or language examination.
- (b) An examination held under any rules in force in the Vernacular language of a frontier or hill tribe.
- (c) An examination for promotion in military rank provided that—

- (1) travelling allowance is not admissible under this rule more than twice for any particular examination or standard of examination; and
- (2) a competent authority may disallow travelling allowance under this rule to any candidate who, in its opinion,—

- (i) has culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for an obligatory examination;
- (ii) does not display a reasonable standard of proficiency in an examination which is not obligatory.

70. *Officers obtaining rewards for proficiency in oriental languages.*—An officer who obtains a reward for proficiency in an oriental language, or who for the first time obtains a degree of honour in any language in the second division, is entitled to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place of examination. (S. R. 131).

NOTE 1.—*Special concessions.*—A competent authority may permit an officer to draw travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place at which he appears for any examination other than those specified in paragraphs 69 and 70. (S. R. 132).

NOTE 2.—*Officers summoned for interview.*—Officers who are summoned for interview not connected with advertised posts are entitled to travelling allowance.

71. *Rate of travelling allowance.*—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys referred to in paragraphs 69 and 70 should be calculated as for a journey on tour, but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys. (S. R. 133).

NOTE.—*Grant of daily allowance for halts during interview.*—In cases of the kind referred to in Note 2 below paragraph 70 the Public Service Commission or the Department concerned, as the case may be, may also grant daily allowance for days of halt at the place of interview at the rates admissible to them under Note below para. 50.

Journey when proceeding on or returning from leave.

72. *Officers recalled to duty from leave.*—(a) When an officer is compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of his leave and the leave is thereby curtailed by not less than one month, he is entitled to draw mileage allowance for the journey from the place at which the order of recall reaches him or, if the journey involves travelling by sea, from the port at which he lands in India to the station to which he is recalled. If the period by which leave is curtailed is less than a month, mileage allowance may be allowed at the discretion of the authority recalling the officer. [S. R. 142 (a)].

(b) If the officer recalled to duty is entitled to travelling allowance under para. 61, he may not draw mileage allowance under clause (a) unless he abandons his claims to the concessions specified in para. 56 (a) I (i) and II (i). [S. R. 142 (b)].

73. *Travelling allowance during joining time under F. R. 105 (d).*—An officer on joining time under F. R. 105 (d) may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for a journey on transfer, with the exception that in the case of journeys by steamer, instead of three fares for self, only two fares will be admissible. A member of the officer's family who precedes or follows him by not more than six months may be treated as accompanying him. (S. R. 144).

74. *General rule.*—Except as provided above, an officer is not entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made during leave or while proceeding on or returning from leave. A competent authority may, however, for special reasons, which should be recorded, permit an officer to draw travelling allowance for such a journey as for a journey on tour. (S. R. 134 and 135).

Journey on retirement, dismissal or termination of employment.

75. *General rule.*—No officer is entitled to any travelling allowance for a journey made after retirement or dismissal from Government service or after the termination of such service. A competent authority, however, may, for special reasons which should be recorded, permit an officer to draw travelling allowance for a journey of the kind mentioned above as for a journey on tour except that no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journey. (S. R. 146, 147 and 153).

Journey to give evidence or to attend a court of law as assessor or juror.

76. *Journeys to give evidence of facts of which he has official knowledge.*—The following provisions apply to an officer who is summoned to give evidence (S. R. 154):—

- (a) in a criminal case, a case before a court-martial, a civil case to which Government is a party or a departmental enquiry held by a properly constituted authority in British India, or
- (b) before a court in an Indian State or in foreign territory;

provided that the facts as to which he is to give evidence have come to his knowledge in the discharge of his public duties:—

- (i) He may draw travelling allowance as for journey on tour, attaching to his bill a certificate of attendance given by the court or other authority which summoned him.
- (ii) When he draws such travelling allowance, he may not accept any payment of his expenses from the court or authority. Any fees which may be deposited in the court for the travelling and subsistence allowance of the witness must be credited to Government.
- (iii) If the court in which he gives evidence is situated within five miles of his headquarters and no travelling allowance is therefore admissible for the journey, he may, if he be not in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, accept such payment of actual travelling expenses as the court may make.

NOTE.—An officer summoned to give evidence while on leave is entitled to the concessions described in this para.

77. *Other cases.*—An officer summoned to give evidence in circumstances other than those described in para. 76 or to serve as an assessor or juror in a court of law is not entitled, by reason of his position as a Government servant, to any payments other than those admissible by the rules of the court. If the court pays him any sum as subsistence allowance or compensation, apart from payment for travelling expenses, he must credit that sum to Government before drawing full pay for the day or days of absence. (S. R. 155).

78. *Journey to attend a Darbar or Levee.*—An officer who is permitted to attend a darbar or a levee elsewhere than at his headquarters may draw travelling allowance for the journey as for the journey on tour. (S. R. 165).

Journey to obtain medical treatment, advice or certificate or to appear before a medical board.

79. *When there is no medical officer to attend the officer.*—When an officer of non-Asiatic domicile is serving in a station where there is no medical officer appointed by Government to attend on him and when such officer or a member of his family requires medical treatment or advice—

- (i) travelling allowance for the journey to and from the nearest station where there is such a medical officer may be granted to the officer or member of his family, or
- (ii) in the alternative, if the patient is too ill to travel, travelling allowance may be granted to the nearest such medical officer from and to his headquarters.

In either case the application for travelling allowance must be supported by a certificate signed by the medical officer in question to the effect that medical treatment or advice was necessary, and, in the case of (ii) that the patient was too ill to travel. The controlling officer may require this certificate to be countersigned by the Administrative Medical Officer of the Province. (S. R. 155-A).

NOTE.—*Journeys in connection with dental treatment or advice.*—No travelling allowance is admissible under paras. 40 and 41 for journeys performed in connection with dental treatment or advice or for journeys performed in connection with any treatment or advice other than a treatment or advice by a medical officer, a physician specialist or a surgeon specialist. Nor is travelling allowance admissible to an officer for journeys performed by him to appear before a medical committee for obtaining a certificate of fitness to return to duty. (Govt. of India decisions under S. R. 155-A).

80. *Cases of serious or special nature regarding expert treatment.*—In the case of officers of either Asiatic or non-Asiatic domicile and members of their families, if the medical officer

first consulted considers the case to be of such a serious or special nature that he is unable or unwilling to treat it, he may, with the approval of the Administrative Medical Officer of the province, which must be secured beforehand in all cases where this is possible without danger to the patient—

- (i) give a certificate authorising the officer or member of his family to draw travelling allowance to the nearest station where adequate treatment is available, or
- (ii) in the alternative, certify that the patient is not fit to travel and that a specialist should be summoned from another station, and a certificate to this effect will authorise the specialist so called in to draw travelling allowance from and to his station. (S. R. 155-B).

81. *Journey to obtain medical certificate.*—If an officer, being stationed where there is no medical officer of Government, is required to obtain a medical certificate from a medical officer of Government in support of an application for an original grant of leave, he may draw travelling allowance for the journey undertaken to obtain that certificate. (S. R. 157).

NOTE 1.—Travelling allowance is not admissible for a journey to obtain a medical certificate in support of an application for an extension of leave.

NOTE 2.—*Previous permission necessary if obtainable.*—The journey to obtain the certificate should not be undertaken without the previous permission of the controlling officer, if such a permission can be obtained without risk to the officer requiring medical advice. (S. R. 158).

82. If an officer, having obtained a medical certificate in support of an application for an original grant of leave, is required to appear before a medical board, or to appear before a nominated medical officer of Government for further opinion as to the necessity for the leave recommended in that certificate, may draw travelling allowance for the journey undertaken to obtain that opinion. (S. R. 157-A).

NOTE.—Travelling allowance is not admissible for a journey to obtain a second medical opinion in support of an application for an extension of leave.

83. *Journey to appear before a medical board preliminary to retirement.*—An officer who is directed by his official superior, in the interests of the public service, to apply for an invalid pension may, if he be required to make a journey in order to appear before a medical board, draw his actual travelling expenses, subject to a maximum of the amount of travelling allowance calculated for the journey. If it be necessary for him to return to his headquarters after appearing before the medical board he may draw his actual expenses subject to the same maximum. In both cases his travelling allowance bill must be

supported by a certificate that he was directed to apply for an invalid pension in the interest of the public service and that he did not voluntarily ask to retire. [S. R. 160 (a)].

NOTE 1.—A competent authority may allow actual expenses, as limited by this paragraph, to be drawn by an officer who voluntarily applies for an invalid pension provided that the authority is satisfied that the circumstances of the applicant are such as to justify the concession. [S. R. 160 (a)].

NOTE 2.—No travelling allowance is admissible for a journey undertaken in order to appear before a medical board in circumstances other than those specified in paragraphs 82 and 83. (S. R. 161).

84. *Rates of travelling allowance.*—Travelling allowance admissible in circumstances specified in paragraphs 79 to 83 should be calculated as for a journey on tour but no allowance may be drawn for halts on the journeys. (S. R. 162).

Journey on a course of training.

85. *General rule.*—When an officer is selected to undergo a course of training, a competent authority may decide the scale, if any, on which he shall draw—

- (a) travelling allowance for the original journey to and last journey from the place of training, and for halts at such places;
- (b) in the case of training at a school, college or similar institution, travelling allowance for similar journeys on the occasion of holidays and vacations; and
- (c) travelling allowance for journeys during the course of training;

provided that the scale so fixed does not exceed that admissible to Government servants of similar status on duty at the place of training. (S. R. 164).

86. *Military officers in civil employ.*—An officer, while detailed to attend a military course of instruction, is entitled to draw mileage and daily allowance at rates admissible to an officer in military employ in similar circumstances. (S. R. 164-A.)

Travelling allowance admissible when the whole or part of the means of conveyance is supplied without cost to the officer travelling.

Journeys by railway.

87. *Free transit by railway when accommodation is not reserved by requisition.*—When an officer is entitled to or is allowed free transit by railway otherwise than in accommodation reserved by requisition, whether on a free pass or otherwise, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of the fare which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. The reduction made must include

the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the officer certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made. (S. R. 176).

NOTE 1.—*When accommodation is reserved by requisition.*—Travelling allowance admissible for journeys made in accommodation reserved by requisition is calculated as specified in para. 50 (S. R. 175).

NOTE 2.—*Officers in receipt of permanent travelling allowance.*—An officer in receipt of permanent travelling allowance, who uses a free pass on a railway within his sphere of duty, must deduct from his permanent travelling allowance for the month the amount of the fares which he would have paid if he had not travelled on the pass. (S. R. 177).

88. *Officers entitled to travel in a higher class on payment of lower fare.*—When an officer is permitted to travel by railway in a higher class on payment of a lower fare, his mileage allowance must be reduced by the amount by which the fare of the class in which he travels exceeds the fare actually paid. (S. R. 178).

Journeys by sea or river steamer.

89. *Journey by Government vessel.*—When an officer travels by sea or river, otherwise than on payment of passage money, in a steamer the cost of which is paid by Government or by a local fund, he is entitled to no travelling allowance except daily allowance; provided that when his servants and luggage are not conveyed on the vessel but are sent separately at his expense, he may draw in addition the actual cost of transporting them. (S. R. 180).

90. *Journey by other than Government vessel.*—When an officer is allowed free transit by sea or river steamer, otherwise than in a Government vessel, the mileage allowance which he draws for the journey must be reduced by the amount of fares which, but for such free transit, he would have paid. If he travels on a free pass, the reduction made must include the full number of fares covered by the pass, unless the officer certifies that he did not use the pass in respect of any fare or fares for which no reduction is made. (S. R. 181).

Journeys by air.

91. When an officer is allowed free transit by air in a Government machine or in a machine chartered by Government for the purpose, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows:—

(a) If he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily

allowance admissible to him and may not exchange it for mileage allowance. If however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may, at his option, draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

(b) If he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage he may,—

(i) if the journey is between places connected by rail or steamer, draw $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$ th of a fare, as the case may be, of the highest class of accommodation, or

(ii) if the journey is between places not connected by rail or steamer draw the daily allowance admissible to him or half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey.

If, however, a part of the journey is performed by other means of locomotion, he may, in addition to the allowances admissible under sub-clause (i) or (ii) above, draw the mileage allowance admissible for that part subject to the conditions specified in sub-clauses (b) (i) and (b) (ii) of para. 53. (S. R. 181-A).

Other journeys.

92. *Free transit by boat, road, etc.*—(a) When, on a journey other than a journey by railway or by sea or river steamer, an officer uses a means of locomotion provided at the expense of Government, a local fund or an Indian State and does not pay the cost of its use or propulsion, he is entitled to travelling allowance as follows (S. R. 182):—

(i) if he has not to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may draw the daily allowance admissible to him under Note below para. 11 and may not exchange it for mileage allowance under para. 53. If, however, part of the journey is made by other means of locomotion, he may at his option draw in lieu of daily allowance the mileage allowance admissible for that part.

(ii) if he has to provide separate conveyance at his own expense for his servants or luggage, he may, if permissible under para. 53, exchange his daily allowance for half the mileage allowance calculated for the journey and draw in addition the mileage allowance admissible for any part of the journey made by other means of locomotion.

(b) If, however, the officer pays all the cost of the use or propulsion of the means of locomotion he may draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules, subject to the reduction of such fixed hire or charge as a competent authority may fix. (S. R. 183).

CHAPTER 8.

PASSAGES.

SECTION I—MILITARY.

1. *Passage on first appointment.*—An officer on appointment is provided with a free passage to India, normally by transport, and is required to embark as soon as possible after termination of the course of instruction in the United Kingdom. The families of officers who are married prior to the date of the officer's embarkation on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service are also provided with free passage to India, but recovery will be made from the officer of the cost of their messing (6s. 6d. a day each for a wife and for children over 12 years of age, and 3s. 3d. for children between 1 and 12). [I. M. S. Memo. (British), para. 27].

2. *Concession passages.*—Officers of the I. M. S. of non-Asiatic domicile are eligible for leave passage concessions as under.

For the purpose of these rules:—

- (i) "child" means a legitimate child who, if a female is unmarried and under age of 21 or, if a male, is under the age of 12, and includes a step-child, wholly dependent upon an officer;
- (ii) "officer" means an individual to whom these rules apply;
- (iii) the "cost" of a passage is deemed to be the cost as stated in the tables of passage rates published by the various steamship companies or in the case of transport passages such amount as may be notified from time to time.
- (iv) The "domicile" of a person at the date of his appointment is determined in accordance with the domicile rules.

3. These rules apply with effect from the 14th February 1925.

4. (a) A separate account is opened in sterling in the case of each officer, and if such officer is married for his wife, and if he has children for each child. These accounts are credited respectively with the cost of the passages to which the officer, his wife and children are entitled under para. 7, and no transfer of any credit is made from one account to another. Within the amount of these credits the officer remains entitled to receive passages by sea between a port in India and a port outside Asia for himself, his wife and his children respectively, provided that the cost of no single or return passage by sea exceeds

the cost of a single or return passage as the case may be, between Bombay and London by the all-sea route by P. and O. 1st Class "B", provided further that, in the case of officers proceeding to Great Britain, should the cost of any passage engaged be less than the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by the all-sea route by P. and O. 1st Class "B" and the individual concerned performs any part of the journey between Bombay and London by land, it is permissible for such individual to draw, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor General in Council, the actual cost of the railway fare, but not exceeding the difference between the cost of the passage engaged and the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by the all-sea route by P. and O. 1st Class "B".

(b) The payment for all sea passages is made by the audit officer who maintains the passage account of the officers either direct or through recognised firms or passenger agents. Payment on account of journeys by land are made either to the officer making the claim or to the steamship company or a recognised firm of passenger agents.

(c) The accounts mentioned in sub-para. (a) are debited with the cost of the passage actually engaged subject to the limit prescribed in that sub-para. and with the sums actually drawn on account of railway journeys mentioned therein.

When a separate berth is necessary for a child under the age of 3 years, the amount actually charged by the shipping company is taken as the cost of the passage, and debited against the child's account.

(d) When the cost of passenger by sea between Bombay and London by P. and O. 1st Class "B" is increased or decreased, the balance at the credit of each account referred to in sub-para. (a) is increased or decreased as the case may be in proportion to the increase or decrease in the cost of passages.

5. Provided spare accommodation in a public vessel is available, transport passages are allotted to individuals requiring passages under these rules. The cost of a single 1st Class passage by transport including free messing is £49½ at the present time.

6. Subject to the right of Government to allot passage by transport, officers are entitled to select the line of steamers by which they wish to travel and to employ agents in booking their passages.

7. The maximum benefits to which an officer to whom these rules apply, are, save as otherwise by special order provided, entitled for himself, his wife and his children, are passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of passages

between Bombay and London by P. and O. 1st Class "B", as shown below:—

(a) In the case of officers entering service on or after the 14th day of February 1925—

(i) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale:—

Officers' age at date of entering service.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(ii) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled, provided that in the case of an officer who has been married after the date of his entering Indian Service the scale of benefits for his wife is as follows:—

Officers' age at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(iii) for each child one single adult passage;

(b) in the case of officers entering service before the 14th day of February 1925—

(i) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale:—

Officers' age on 14th February 1925.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(ii) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled; provided that in the case of an officer who was first married on or after the 14th day of February 1925, the scale of benefits for his wife is that laid down in the proviso to clause (a) (ii),

(iii) for each child one single adult passage.

(c) An officer is entitled for a second or subsequent wife to either the passage benefits set out in the table contained in the proviso to sub-para. (a) (ii) or any passage benefits which were available to him, but were not utilised, for the wife by the immediately prior marriage whichever are less.

(To have effect from 29th November 1927.)

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if an officer dies while in service, his wife and children are entitled to the actual cost of their passages by sea from a port in India to a port in the country of their domicile but not exceeding in each case the cost of a single passage between Bombay and London (all-sea route) by P. and O. 1st Class "B", provided that they avail themselves of this right within one year of the officer's death. This period may, however, be extended to two years by the Government of India in special cases.

9. If an officer has himself or on behalf of his wife or children incurred expenditure, between the 14th February 1925 and the date of application of these rules, in respect of a benefit to which he is they are entitled under these rules he may claim a refund of such expenditure subject to the maximum as defined in these rules. In the case of a journey performed on a return ticket the first half of which was utilised for a journey commenced before the 14th February 1925 the expenditure incurred is deemed to be half the cost of such return ticket.

10. No officer has any claim on his passage account beyond the provision of the passage benefits, if any, conferred on him by these rules, and any balance remaining at his credit after he has ceased to be eligible for any such benefits will lapse. He is entitled to spend on or towards additional passages any sum by which the cost of the passages actually taken falls short of the cost of the regulation number of passages P. and O. 1st Class "B". (Pg. R. I., Appx. A.)

11. On completion of five years' service an officer becomes eligible for a concession passage for himself and if he is married, for his wife and each child as defined in para. 7, provided that he has not given notice of his intention to retire with gratuity, as specially provided for officers of the I. M. S. On the completion of eleven years' service he will become eligible for a second concession passage for himself subject again to his not having given notice of retirement. Concession passages for his wife and children are also admissible, subject to the restrictions contained in para. 7. He does not become entitled to the full benefit of the concession passage rules until he has qualified for pension. He is, however, allowed to avail himself at any time before he has qualified for a concession passage, of additional concession passages, within the limits laid down in para. 7, for himself, his wife and each child as defined therein; but in the event of his retiring before becoming qualified for pension, there

will be deducted from his gratuity, or the officer will be required to refund to Government, as the case may be, the cost of any passages taken in excess of those for which the length of his service renders him eligible.

12. An officer in military employ or in temporary civil employ who has qualified for leave passage concession and is desirous of proceeding on leave, should apply to the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions for certificate A, and make his own arrangements for passages, unless proceeding on the recommendation of a medical board. An officer, in permanent civil employ should apply to the Accountant-General concerned for form C when proceeding on leave.

13. An officer, or any member of his family eligible for leave passage concessions, who is invalided home on sick leave before becoming qualified for a leave concession passage is provided with a free passage by the Q. M. G. in India, the cost of such passage being debited to his passage account when opened or offset against the value of any concession passages for which he may later qualify. Should an officer be invalided from the service while on sick leave he is not required to refund the cost of the passages provided for himself and his family at the time of his proceeding on sick leave.

14. An officer who retires with a gratuity after either six or twelve years' service is provided with free passage to Great Britain for himself and his family,

15. *Deputation and study leave passages for I. M. S. officers.*
(a) Passages for officers of the I. M. S. who are deputed to attend the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, or are granted study leave, are governed by the rules in Appendix VIII.

(b) *Families are not entitled to passages.*—The families of officers of Asiatic domicile may be provided with sea passages on payment, in the same vessels by which officers are travelling, provided that no entitled passenger is displaced thereby. Applications for such passages should be submitted as a memorandum attached to the officers' own application.

(c) The families of officers of non-Asiatic domicile may be permitted to draw against their passage concessions to meet the cost of passage provided as in (b) above. Any such passages arranged are notified to the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions by the Q. M. G. in India for ultimate debit to the passage accounts of the families concerned.

(d) Officers of Asiatic domicile proceeding on study leave alone are not entitled to free conveyance in India when proceeding on or returning from study leave. (Pg. R. I., Appendix AAA).

Indulgence Passages.

16. *Allotment of indulgence passages.*—When spare accommodation is available in a public vessel such accommodation may be allotted to individuals desirous of proceeding to the destination of the vessel, who are not entitled to conveyance. Passages so allotted are termed indulgence passages. The Quarter Master General in India or such authorities as may be designated from time to time by him are authorised to grant indulgence passages from India. An individual to whom an indulgence passage is allotted cannot claim compensation should the accommodation allotted to him be required eventually for an entitled passenger. An indulgence passenger is required to defray the full cost of messing and other incidental expenses otherwise defrayed by the State. The grant of an indulgence passage does not entitle the individual concerned to conveyance to or from the port of embarkation or disembarkation. (Pg. R. I., 86).

17. *Frequency of grant of passages.*—The grant of more than one indulgence passage within three years to the same individual is inadmissible under normal conditions. If, however, spare accommodation is available, an individual who has received an indulgence passage within the last three years may be considered for the grant of such passage in accordance with the prescribed order of precedence, but after all other applicants in the same category. (Pg. R. I., 87).

18. *Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service.*—Indian Officers holding permanent commissions in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service are not eligible to any leave concession passages. Immediately after completing the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, these officers are regarded as eligible for a period of study leave, during which they retain a lien on their free return passage to India. If the exigencies of the service make it necessary in the case of an officer of Asiatic domicile to refuse an application for such study leave, the officer in question will subsequently be eligible for a free passage between India and the United Kingdom on one occasion during his service for the purpose of taking study leave.

SECTION II—CIVIL.

19. Rules governing the grant of leave concession passages to Indian Medical Service Officers of non-Asiatic domicile in civil employ are contained in the Superior Civil Services Rules—*vide* Rule 12. Schedule IV, Appendix A and Appendix I. A brief resumé of these is given below.

For the purpose of these regulations "child", "cost", "officer" and "domicile" have the same definition as is given in para. 2 above.

These regulations apply to an officer of the I. M. S. in civil employ who had, at the date of his appointment, his domicile elsewhere than in Asia.

(1) The provisions of paras. 4 and 7 above apply also to officers in civil employment.

(2) In the case of an I. M. S. officer transferred to civil employ on or after the 14th day of February 1925 the benefits admissible are determined as follows:—

(i) If a passage account has been opened for such officer under Military Rules (para. 4), he becomes entitled to the balance standing to his credit and to the credit of his wife or children, if any, in that account on the date of his transfer to civil employ (*vide* para. 7);

(ii) If no such account has been opened he becomes entitled to the cost of such number of passages for himself and for his wife and children, if any, as would have been credited if such account has been opened on the applicable date (14th February 1925), subject to the deduction of the cost of any passage which may have been consumed by himself, his wife or his children under Military Rules prior to his transfer;

(iii) If such an officer marries after his transfer to civil employ the benefits admissible in respect of his wife are, subject to sub-para. 19 (1), determined in accordance with the scale set out in the proviso to para. 7 (a) (ii), and if a child is born to such officer after such transfer, the benefits admissible in respect of such child are one single adult passage.

(3) An officer is entitled for a second or subsequent benefits set out in the table contained in the proviso to para. 7 (a) (ii) or to any passage benefits which were available to him but were not utilised, for the wife by the immediately prior marriage, whichever are less.

(4) When an officer passes without a break in service from one post to another he carries with him to the new post the amount at credit in his passage account when he quitted the old post. A similar transfer of credit is made in respect of his wife and children, if any.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, if an officer dies while in service, his wife and children become entitled to receive from general revenues single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding, in each case, the cost of a single passage between Bombay and London by P. and O. steamer 1st Class "B".

Provided that they avail themselves of this right within one year of the officer's death. This period may, however, be extended to two years by the Govt. of India or the Local Govt., as the case may be, in special cases.

(6) Any benefits for himself and for his wife to which an officer is entitled under these regulations remain in abeyance for any period of foreign service in respect of which it has been agreed between the Govt. of India and the foreign employer that the officer will receive passage benefits from the foreign employer and the sum credited to the accounts of the officer and his wife will be reduced by one-seventh of the cost of a return passage for each completed year of such period.

(7) Any balance remaining at the credit of any person in his or her personal passage account after such person has ceased to be eligible for any benefits under these regulations, lapses to Government.

CHAPTER 9.

FUNDS.

Various funds have been in existence for the provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of I. M. S. officers, and briefly the position is as below:—

I.—The Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

The Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations were issued under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council for the provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Military, Medical, Naval and Ecclesiastical Officers in the service of the Government of India who had not been entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds. Every officer who entered the Service on and after the 1st January 1873 and up to and including the 31st December 1914 was required, as a condition of his appointment, to provide pensions for his family under these regulations. Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service had the option of becoming subscribers under these Regulations. Officers appointed after the 31st December 1914 are not eligible to become subscribers under these regulations.

For detailed information reference may be made to the Regulations or to the Controller of Pensions, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1, or if the applicant is in India, to the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore.

The Regulations can be had from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

II.—The Regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

The Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund was established, with effect from the 1st January 1915, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council for the provision of pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Military, Medical, Naval and Ecclesiastical Officers in the service of the Government of India who had not been subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations. European Officers of the Indian Medical Service who entered the service on or after the 1st January 1915, as well as those whose date of permanent appointment to the service as notified in the *Gazette of India* was prior to the 1st April 1931, were required, as a condition of their appointment, to provide pensions for their families under these regulations. Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service

appointed during the period in question had the option of becoming subscribers to the Fund. This option was to be exercised within three months of the date of the Gazette Notification of permanent appointment. Those appointed after the 31st March 1931 are not eligible to become subscribers.

For detailed information, reference may be made to the Regulations of the Fund, or the Controller of Pensions, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1, or if the applicant is in India, the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore.

The Regulations are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

III.—Defence Services Officers Provident Fund.

(Formerly known as the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine Officers Provident Fund.)

The Defence Services Officers Provident Fund was established under the orders of the Secretary of State for India from the 1st April 1931. The Fund is administered by the Governor-General in Council and is maintained in India in rupees, through the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore.

The Fund is open to British and Indian Officers holding substantive King's Commissions in the Indian Medical Service as well as to Indian Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service. Subscriptions by Indian Officers commissioned on or after the date on which these Rules come into force (1st April 1931) are compulsory, and for all others optional, but once they elect to subscribe they are to do so for the rest of their service.

These Rules are applicable to officers both in Civil and Military employ.

Every officer is required to subscribe to the Fund not less than the amounts stated below:—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
Officers above the rank of Lt.-Colonel	40
Lieut.-Colonels	30
Majors	25
Captains	20
Lieutenants	10

Officers of the rank of Lt.-Col. holding civil appointments, which, in the opinion of the Government of India, carry a higher status than that pertaining to their substantive rank, will be permitted to subscribe to the fund at the rate applicable to officers above the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Subscriptions above these minima are optional, the maximum being limited to treble the minimum.

Note.—On promotion the necessary alterations in subscription will be made from the first month, in which the increased pay is drawn for the full month.

Interest at the rate allowed on the subscription for the General Provident Fund will be allowed to the subscriber to this Fund.

Advances from the Fund—

(a) Advance to be sanctioned by the Adjutant-General in India not exceeding the amount of 3 months' pay from the sum standing to the credit of the subscriber.

(b) At least 12 months must elapse from the date of full repayment of the last advance or otherwise the Adjutant-General in India for the reasons to be recorded in writing may sanction the advance as a special case.

(c) Advance to be recovered in not less than 12 monthly equal instalments and not more than 24. A subscriber has, however, option to make the repayment in smaller number of instalments.

Payment of Insurance premia from the amount of the Fund—

(a) Payments towards a policy of insurance of any description on the subscriber's own life may, at his option, be substituted for subscriptions to the fund.

(b) If the payments substituted be less than the minimum subscription, the deficiency shall be paid by the subscriber as a subscription to the fund.

(c) Government will not make any payment to the Insurance Companies but the subscriber will be granted advances up to any sums already at the credit of the subscriber in the fund for making payment of the insurance premia as they fall due. The advances so granted are not recoverable.

(d) If any policy lapses, the subscriber has to pay to the fund the amount of premia paid with interest thereon, and if any policy matures he has to pay to the fund the amount of premia paid with interest thereon, or at his option the sum realized.

Final Withdrawals—

After retirement or after death the payment is made to the nominee. A nomination can be changed by a subscriber.

For information in regard to (1) Realisation of Subscriptions, (2) Interest on Subscriptions, (3) Advances from the Fund, (4) Final withdrawal of accumulations in the Fund and Procedure, etc., the Regulations of the Fund may be consulted.

The Regulations are obtainable from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

CHAPTER 10.

PENSIONS.

SECTION I.—RETIRING PENSIONS.

1. Ordinary retiring pensions of officers of the Indian Medical Service are as follows:—

							Per annum.	
							£	s.
After 17 years' service	.	.	.	.	.	.	372	0
" 18 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	399	18
" 19 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	427	16
" 20 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	465	0
" 21 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	502	4
" 22 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	539	8
" 23 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	576	12
" 24 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	613	16
" 25 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	651	0
" 26 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	697	10
" 27 "	"	"	.	.	.	.	744	0

Note 1.—These revised rates are admissible to officers who enter the I. M. S. on or after the 1st July 1920 and to those who, having entered the I. M. S. before that date, have elected to draw them.

Note 2.—An officer of the I. M. S. who entered that service before the 1st July 1920 and who has qualified for the maximum pension of £800 under this rule is not to be liable to have his pension reduced below the maximum (£700) admissible under the old rule [See A. R. I., Vol. I (1915 Edition)].—(P. R. 63).

2. The rates of pension admissible to officers of administrative rank in the Indian Medical Service in addition to the pension for length of service as detailed above are—

Major-General after—

			Per annum.	
			£	
(a)	3 years' active service as such	.	350	
(b)	2 years' active service as such	.	315	
(c)	1 year's active service as such	.	285	

Colonel after—

	Per annum.
	£
(a) 4 years' active service as such . . .	250
(b) 3 years' active service as such . . .	185
(c) 2 years' active service as such . . .	125
(d) 1 year's active service as such . . .	65

Note 1.—If, for any reason, a Major-General or Colonel has not served the required period as such, and is not re-appointed for a second tour of duty, he forfeits all claim to the additional pension.

Note 2.—A Colonel, who may be appointed Major-General before he has completed four years' service as Colonel and who may not serve long enough to entitle him to the additional pension admissible to a Major-General, is allowed to add his service as a Major-General to that performed as a Colonel towards the additional pension in the latter rank.

Note 3.—The period of service for additional pension reckons from the date of promotion to fill an existing vacancy in the rank of Colonel or Major-General. (P. R. 64).

Rules regarding Retiring Pension of I. M. S. Officers.

3. (a) An officer, who entered the I. M. S. on or after the 11th September 1890 and who may retire on pension before completing 30 years' service, is liable, till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of any emergency. (P. R. 65).

(b) Medical Officers count service for pension from the following dates:—

- (i) Those who entered the I. M. S. on or before the 30th June 1890—From the date of landing in India the time spent at the Army Medical School at Netley being added.
- (ii) Those who entered the I. M. S. after the 30th June 1890 and prior to the 1st September 1902—From the date on which they finally passed out of the Army Medical School at Netley, *i.e.*, the date of first commission.
- (iii) Those who entered the I. M. S. on or after the 1st September 1902—From the date of first commission.
- (iv) Those who exchange into the I. M. S. from the R. A. M. C.—All service in India, and in addition thereto service out of India on full commissioned pay before admission to the I. M. S. to an extent not exceeding 5 years. In the case of officers commissioned from a warrant grade or from the ranks, any

period of service as a Warrant Officer and half of any period of qualifying service in the ranks from date of attestation, reckons as service for pension subject to the maximum limit of five years' service out of India.

(v) Those who are appointed to I. M. S. from the I. M. D.—All service as a warrant officer in the I. M. D. counts in full for pension.

(vi) Civil Assistant Surgeons granted permanent commission in the I. M. S.—Their previous service as Assistant Surgeons in full, which qualifies for civil pension.

(vii) Temporary commissioned officers of the I. M. S. who are permanently appointed thereto.—All post-war service under the Government of India as temporary commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service counts for pension but not for gratuity. (P. R. 67).

(c) A lieutenant on probation who is seconded while holding a resident appointment in a recognised civil hospital in England reckons such period, up to a maximum of one year, towards service for pension.

Note 1.—I. M. S. officers who had been originally engaged for plague duty and were afterwards appointed to the I. M. S. count the period of their plague service for pension.

(d) Officers who, prior to entering the I. M. S., served as civil medical practitioners in the South African War reckon such war service towards Indian pension irrespective of the duration of the interval that may have occurred between the termination of their service in South Africa and entry into the I. M. S.

(e) An officer of the I. M. S. who has been granted an antedate counts such antedate as commissioned service for the purpose of pension, but not for a gratuity. The period of service so allowed to count, inclusive of the period of secondment referred to in sub. para. 3 (d) above will not exceed one year. (P. R. 68).

Note.—The services of officers who took part in the operations as "Dressers" do not reckon for pension.

(f) Service rendered during the Great War in a temporary administrative appointment in the field counts towards additional pension either in combination with subsequent service in a permanent administrative appointment, or alone if the officer concerned is compelled to retire on account of age before promotion to permanent administrative rank.

Note 1.—This concession is restricted to officers who held the following administrative appointments in the field:—

Director of Medical Services of Armies or Lines of Communication.

Deputy Director of Medical Services of Corps.

Deputy Director of Medical Services, Lines of Communication.

Assistant Director of Medical Services of Divisions, Lines of Communication and Bases.

Note 2.—Officers who held appointments as Consultants in the field during the Great War are also eligible for the concession.

Note 3.—The concession is also admissible to officers who after having rendered the necessary minimum period of service in a temporary administrative appointment in the field during the Great War retire owing to ill health (not due to their own misconduct or neglect) before promotion to permanent administrative rank. For the purpose of additional pension, such service in the field need not be continuous.—(P. R. 69).

(g) Officers who enter the Indian Medical Service by examination can count towards pension any previous service rendered during the Great War in the capacity of an officer or in a position usually filled by an Officer *plus* one half of the mobilised rank service rendered during that war. (P. R. 70).

(h) Any officer appointed by nomination to the Indian Medical Service during the suspension of appointment by competitive examination is allowed to count as service for pension any service rendered by him during the Great War as a medical or combatant officer or in a position usually filled by an officer *plus* one-half of the mobilised rank service rendered during that war. (P. R. 71).

(i) Officers of the Indian Army who were retrenched under the terms of the R. W., dated the 25th April 1922 and the 25th April 1923 and were subsequently appointed to the I. M. S., are allowed to count their service during the Great War towards pensions, irrespective of whether they refund the gratuity paid to them on retirement from the Indian Army.

(j) Officers of the Indian Medical Service who hold appointments in civil employ normally held by military officers are eligible for the rate of pensions laid down in para. 1 (P. R. 72).

(k) Service rendered on unemployed pay after the 30th June 1920 does not count for pension. (P. R. 73).

(1) In the case of officers whose service on retirement is less than 17 years, and who are placed on the retired list owing to reduction of establishments, service on the semi-effective list up to two years counts towards pension.

As regards officers whose transfer to semi-effective list was due to medical unfitness caused by military duty or by civil duty in the case of officers in civil employ are, on restoration to full pay or on retiring direct from semi-effective list, allowed to reckon up to one year of the time spent on semi-effective list for pension, those who may be invalided on account of insanity caused by duty (see R. A.) are allowed to count as service for pension one year of time spent on semi-effective list. (To have effect from 1st September 1936). (P. R. 73-A.)

SECTION II.—DISABILITY PENSIONS.

4. *Applicability of Rules.*—The provisions of paras. 5 to 16 apply to officers of the Indian Medical Service, holding a permanent regular commission, disabled from causes arising on or after the 1st October 1921.

Note 1.—The pensions of officers disabled from causes arising during the Great War (*i.e.*, between the 4th August 1914 and the 30th September 1921) are regulated under A. I. I. No. 191 of 1921. Claims to such pension preferred after the 31st August 1928 are treated as time barred and will only be sanctioned in special circumstances.

Note 2.—For the purpose of these rules "Service" means, except where otherwise stated, and unless the contrary appears from the context, service counting for pension under the rules in paras. 1 to 3. (P. R. 74).

5. *Disability attributable to Military Service.*—In addition to pension for service, an officer of the Indian Medical Service who has been pronounced permanently unfit for general service on account of a disability attributable to military service may, on retirement, be awarded a disability element of £100 a year for total disablement or a proportionate amount for a less degree of disablement down to £20 a year for 20 per cent disablement. The amount and continuance of the disability element shall depend on the degree and duration of the disablement. A disability element of pension shall not be awarded in respect of less than 20 per cent disablement. The degree of disablement shall be assessed with reference to conditions in India in the case of officers domiciled in that country, and with reference to conditions in the United Kingdom in the case of

those domiciled elsewhere. The domicile of an officer is determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix XIV. (P. R. 75).

If an officer in receipt of pension which includes a disability element unreasonably refuses to undergo an operation or other medical treatment, which, in the opinion of regulated medical authority, would reduce the degree of his disablement, the disability element may be cancelled or reduced at the discretion of the Secretary of State. (P. R. 76).

6. *Service Pension*.—Service pension is admissible on the following scale:—

										Per annum	
										£	s.
After 1 year's service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	16
„ 2 years'	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	2
„ 3 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	8
„ 4 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	14
„ 5 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	13
„ 6 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111	12
„ 7 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130	4
„ 8 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	16
„ 9 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167	8
„ 10 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	186	0
„ 11 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	204	12
„ 12 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	232	10
„ 13 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	260	8
„ 14 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	288	6
„ 15 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	316	4
„ 16 „	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	344	2
„ 17 „	„	„	and over.	At the rates laid down in para 1						(P. R. 77).	

7. *Continuance of Service Pension*.—(i) If the officer has completed five years' service, the service pension will be permanent.

(ii) If he has completed less than five years, the service pension is only payable so long as the disability is at least 20 per cent. When the disability ceases or falls below 20 per cent., a final gratuity of £100 for each year of service is paid. If, at the date of retirement, his disability is less than 20 per cent., he is paid a final gratuity of £100 for each year of service.

(iii) If the officer is retired for insanity, the rate of his pension is, for the first five years after he has ceased to draw full pay or furlough pay, not less than the rate of half pay which would have been awarded to him had he been placed on the Semi-Effective List. If he has less than five years' service and his disability falls below 20 per cent. during the first five years from the date he ceased to draw full pay or furlough pay, he may be awarded the final gratuity on the expiration of five years from the date of ceasing to draw full pay. (P. R. 78).

8. *Voluntary Retirement*.—No award on account of disability is made to or in respect of an officer who elects the conditions of voluntary retirement. (P. R. 79).

9. *Officers compulsorily retired on account of age*.—An officer compulsorily retired on account of age, if suffering on retirement from a wound or injury attributable to military service and recorded by regulated medical authority, may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council, if not already in receipt of a wound or injury pension under the rules contained in paras. 748 to 767 A, A. R. I., Vol. I (1915 Edition), in respect of the wound or injury, receive, in addition to pension on the scale laid down in para. 1, a disability element as if he had been retired on account of the disability, according to the degree of disablement persisting at the time of retirement.

If the officer has two injuries, one incurred before the 1st October 1921, in respect of which he is in receipt of a wound or injury pension under paras. 748 to 767 A, A. R. I., Vol. I (1915 Edition), the other incurred on or after the 29th March 1927, the disablement addition will be the difference between the wound or injury pension and the percentage addition on the scale in para. 5 calculated on the total degree of disability due to the injuries, if the latter is greater than the former. The pension of an officer who has two injuries, one of which was incurred between the 1st October 1921 and the 29th March 1927, shall be specially assessed. (P. R. 80).

10. *Officers suffering from two disabilities*.—In the event of an officer being invalided with two disabilities, one due to service in the Great War and the other due to post-war service, his pension is specially assessed. (P. R. 81).

11. *Officers suffering from a disability not attributable to military service*.—(a) An officer retired on account of a disability not attributable to military service may be granted a gratuity as follows:—

In the 7th to 12th years of service	£1,000
In the 13th to 17th years of service	£2,500

Note.—These rates are liable to revision if any modification is made in the scale of gratuities for officers who retire voluntarily.

(b) After 17 years' service, the ordinary rates of retiring pension are admissible.

(c) If the officer is retired for insanity, not attributable to military service, he may, if more favourable to him, receive temporary pension equal to the rate of half of his rank for the period during which he would have been awarded half-pay had he been placed on the Semi-Effective List. At the end of the period on half-pay rates, he is dealt with as laid down above. [P. R. 81 (a)].

12. *Reserve rights of officers in service on the 29th March 1927.*—Any officer (other than a retired officer re-employed in connection with a national emergency) serving on the active list on the 29th March 1927 is, on being invalided from the service from causes arising after the said date, eligible to accept, in lieu of the rates admissible under paras. 4—8 and 10 (a), such pension as might have been awarded to him under the regulations in force prior to the 29th March 1927 in accordance with the substantive rank he held on the 28th March 1927. Service for the purpose of this rule is counted according to the regulations in force prior to the 29th March 1927, for the counting of service. (P. R. 82).

13. *Officers wounded or injured between the 1st October 1921 and the 29th March 1927.*—An officer wounded or injured between the 1st October 1921 and the 29th March 1927 may be granted a wound or injury pension or gratuity under the rules contained in paras. 748 to 767-A., A. R. I., Vol. I (1915 Edition). If he is invalided from the service as a result of such wound or injury, he may at any time elect to receive either (a) wound or injury pension, in which case he is restricted to invalid pension at the rates laid down in para. 727, A. R. I., Vol. I (1915 Edition) or to service pension admissible under para. 1 as the case may be; or (b) pensions at the rates in paras. 4—8. (P. R. 83).

14. *Supply of Surgical appliances, etc., etc.*—An officer on the active, temporary non-effective or retired list, who has been wounded in action or has been injured during the performance of duty otherwise than in action on or after the 1st October 1921, and has thereby lost an eye, a limb or tooth or sustained any other injury necessitating the use of an artificial or surgical appliance, is supplied with such appliance free of charge or, in special cases in which authority has been obtained beforehand, is granted such sum as the Secretary of State or the Government of India may consider sufficient to defray the necessary expense of providing the appliance.

Duplicate artificial and surgical appliances are supplied where necessary.

Adjustments, repairs and replacements will be effected or the cost thereof defrayed, under the same conditions.

15. *Temporary Invalid Pensions*.—Officers placed on the Semi-Effective List are granted temporary invalid pensions at the half pay rates of the British Service (R. A. M. C.), viz.—

	Rates of half pay.					
	Per diem.			Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel	1	6	8	486	13	4
Lieut.-Colonel after 3 years' service as such.	1	4	11	454	14	7
Lieut.-Colonel under 3 years' service as such.	1	1	6	392	7	6
Major	0	14	3	260	1	3
Major after 5 years' service as such .	0	16	9	305	13	9
Captain	0	9	6	173	7	6
Lieutenant	0	5	11	107	19	7

In addition to the above rates of temporary invalid pension an Indian element is admissible on the following scale to an officer who has qualified for pension under paragraph 30:—

Rank.	
Colonel	£200 a year.
Lieut.-Colonel and below	£40 a year after 17 years' service.
	£50 a year after 18 years' service.
	<i>plus</i> £12 10s. a year for each completed year from 10-24.
	<i>plus</i> £15 a year for each completed year from 25-29.

An officer of less than three years' service, although he may be transferred to the Semi-Effective List under the general conditions of transfer, is not granted any temporary invalid pension unless his unfitness has been caused by duty.

16. *Invalid Pensions for Permanent Commissioned Officers.*

—An officer who before completing 17 years' service has become permanently incapacitated for further service on account of unfitness caused by duty may be granted an invalid pension as indicated below :—

	Per annum.
	Rs.
After 5 years' service	1,190
„ 6 „ „	1,340
„ 7 „ „	1,550
„ 8 „ „	1,770
„ 9 „ „	1,970
„ 10 „ „	2,180
„ 11 „ „	2,390
„ 12 „ „	2,730
„ 13 „ „	3,040
„ 14 „ „	3,350
„ 15 „ „	3,660
„ 16 „ „	3,970

A disability element ranging from Rs. 265 to Rs. 1,335 per annum may be granted in addition to the above rates.

17. *Disability Pensions and Gratuities for Short Service Officers.*—(a) A short service commissioned officer who has been pronounced permanently unfit for general service owing to a disability attributable to military service and has to relinquish his commission on this account, or who is found on or after compulsory relinquishment of his commission for reasons other than misconduct to be suffering from a disability attributable to military service, may be granted pension at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per annum for a 100 per cent. disability. Proportionate rates may be granted for less disability down to 20 per cent. No addition for service will be made. The amount and the continuance of the award will depend on the degree and duration of the disability, and should it fall below 20 per cent. the total award will not be less than the amount of gratuity that might have been granted if the officer were retired in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below.

(b) A Short Service Commissioned officer retired on account of a disability not attributable to military service may be granted a gratuity at the rate of Rs. 100 for each complete month's service beyond the first nine months, but not exceeding Rs. 4,500. The first nine months of service will not reckon towards such gratuity.

SECTION III.

18. *Gratuities.*—(i) A European officer appointed permanently to the I. M. S. from 1923 to the 18th April 1926 may claim to retire on a gratuity of £1,000 on completion of five years' service from the date of permanent appointment, provided he gives notice of his intention to retire 12 months before the date of retirement. Actual service and privilege leave, but not ordinary furlough or sick leave, counts towards gratuity.

(ii) An officer (either European or Indian) appointed permanently to the I. M. S. after the 18th April 1926 may claim to retire on a gratuity of £1,000 on completion of six years' service or £2,500 on completion of 12 years' service from the date of permanent appointment, provided he gives notice of his intention to retire 12 months before the date of retirement. Actual service and privilege leave, but not ordinary furlough or sick leave, count towards gratuity.

19. *R. A. M. C. Short Service Officers.*—Short Service officers of the R. A. M. C. who are granted permanent commissions in the I. M. S., are entitled to the following terms of gratuity and pension:—

(i) *Gratuity.*—Such officers are awarded the gratuity for which they are eligible on completion of their short service engagements.

On surrendering such gratuity to Indian revenues they are eligible to retire on Indian Medical Service gratuity terms at the expiry of 6 and 12 years' service as from the date of first commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

If, however, such an officer, through no fault of his own, is unable to complete 6 years' total service which would make him eligible for the Indian Medical Service gratuity of £1,000, he is refunded the £1,000 Royal Army Medical Corps gratuity surrendered by him.

(ii) *Pension service.*—Should these officers be willing to forfeit their gratuity for service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, they will be entitled to Indian pension as from the date of first commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps, irrespective of the country in which that service was performed, but not more than 5 years' service in the Royal Army Medical Corps *ex-India*, including any period of antedate, will be allowed to count for pension.

SECTION IV.

20. The following Rules for the award of Additional Pensions were issued with the Govt. of India, Defence Department, letter No. 167/1/Med./D. 1, dated 22nd January 1938, to the A. G. in India:—

1. *The number of officers who will be eligible for consideration for Additional Pensions.*—On the military side the number of officers will be six, namely the additional non-administrative Colonels as sanctioned in Part II-B (4) of the Government of India, Defence Department, Resolution No. 205, dated the 25th March 1937. On the civil side the number will be three at present; at five when the two existing Supernumerary Colonels retire.

2. *The pay which the non-administrative Colonels in military employ and the specially selected Lieutenant-Colonels in civil employ will receive.*—These officers will draw the pay of their appointments or the basic rates of pay of Lieutenant-Colonels on the Selected List in addition to overseas pay at the sanctioned rates, if admissible, and any allowances to which they are entitled by virtue of the appointments they are holding.

3. *The precedence which the six non-administrative Colonels (Military) and the five Lieutenant-Colonels (Civil) will enjoy.*—The six non-administrative Colonels (Military) will be placed on the Colonels list according to their seniority in the Service as determined by paragraph 179 (d) of the King's Regulations for the Army. Their names will however be asterisked as not holding Administrative Appointments.

The five officers in civil employ will be placed on a Special Selected List (Civil). This List will be inserted between the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels (Selected) lists in the Army List.

4. *Selection.*—The selection of officers for non-administrative Colonels (Military) and for the Special Selected List (Civil) will be made by Selection Boards constituted as follows:—

Selection Board for non-administrative Colonels (Military).

PRESIDENT.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MEMBERS.

The Director, Medical Services in India.

One or more Major-Generals of the Indian Medical Service in Military employ.

SECRETARY.

The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Selection Board for Special Selected List (Civil).

PRESIDENT.

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MEMBERS.

One or more chief administrative medical officers of provinces

SECRETARY.

The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Officers must be under 55 years of age on the date of promotion or selection in military and civil employ respectively and will be allowed to serve until they reach 57 years of age. They will be retired on attaining the age of 57 years unless, in the meantime, they are promoted to the rank of Major-General.

5. *Joint Pension Pool.*—The six non-administrative Colonels (Military) and the five Lieutenant-Colonels (Civil) (or three until the Supernumerary Colonels retire) will form a pool and will be eligible for an additional pension in accordance with Rule 9 (a).

6. *Number of Additional Pensions.*—The number of Additional Pensions to be awarded will be seven. This number includes the two Supernumerary Colonels at present in the Service and consequently the number of Additional Pensions immediately available will be five. As the Supernumerary Colonels retire, the number of pensions and the number of officers on the civil side to be placed on the Special Selected List will be increased accordingly.

7. *Rules by which the pool will be regulated.*—(a) The 11 (at present 9) officers will form a joint pool and will rank in it according to their seniority in the Service.

(b) When any of these officers retire, or are promoted to administrative appointments, their places will be taken by other officers from that side of the Service from which the retirements or promotions take place.

(c) Officers who come into the pool subsequent to those already in it and who may be senior in the Service to the latter will take their place in the pool in the order of their seniority in the Service subject to the proviso that

(d) Officers who have been in the pool for two years will not be passed over by any subsequent entrants.

(e) Officers in the pool who are not selected for administrative appointments but who are amongst the first seven on the list (or five while the Supernumerary Colonels exist) on retirement will be eligible for additional pensions in accordance with Rule 9.

(f) Officers however who reach the age of 57 years and are not within the first seven (or five) on the list will be compelled to retire and will not be eligible for additional pensions in accordance with Rule 9.

(g) Non-Administrative Colonels (Military) and Lieutenant-Colonels on the Special Selected List (Civil) will be eligible for administrative appointments, and on being so promoted their places will be filled on the military side by the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonels and on the civil side by the addition of Lieutenant-Colonels (Selected List) to the Special Selected List.

(h) Non-Administrative Colonels (Military) and Lieutenant-Colonels on the Special Selected List (Civil) who are offered administrative appointments and decline to accept them will lose all right and claim to be considered for an additional pension. Their names will automatically be removed from the pool, they will not be allowed to serve till 57 years of age and their places will be taken by other officers.

8. *Provisions to allow for changes in conditions in the Service.*—(i) If the civil or military cadres are reduced to an appreciable extent, the number of officers competing for additional pensions and the number of such pensions to be awarded will be reduced accordingly. The present actuals will be taken as the basis for all future change subject to the provision that if the existing deficiencies of British officers are made up, the civil side will have no claim for an additional officer to be made eligible for consideration for an additional pension.

The proportion of additional pensions to the total cadre in this scheme is approximately 1: 26. Therefore when the cadre of either side of the Service is reduced by 26 or multiples of that number, the number of pensions will be reduced by one or more accordingly, and so will the number of admissions to the pool.

(ii) When protected officers on the civil side are no longer available for certain administrative appointments, *e.g.*, Surgeon Generalships and Inspector-Generalships, which were reserved prior to the reorganisations in 1928 and 1937 and equivalent number of extra pensions will be added to the pool, the value of which will be considered when the need arises. The number of officers on the civil side who will be eligible for admission to the pool will be increased accordingly. If on the other hand there is an increase in the number of administrative appointments, there will be a corresponding decrease in the number of pensions available and one or more officers less will be eligible for admission to the pool from that side of the Service in which the increase in such appointments has taken place.

9. (a) *Rate of Additional Pension*.—An officer who becomes eligible for an additional pension by being within the first seven (or five) in the pool at the time of his retirement will count for pensionary purposes his total length of service spent in the pool subject to a maximum of three years. The rate of additional pension will be:—

After one year's service in the pool.	Pension earned as Lieut.-Colonel plus additional pension of £65.
After two years' service in the pool.	Pension earned as Lieut.-Colonel plus additional pension of £125.
After three years' service in the pool.	Pension earned as a Lieut.-Colonel plus additional pension of £185.

(b) An officer promoted from the pension pool to an administrative post will count for pensionary purposes as an administrative Colonel the period he had spent in the pool up to a maximum of three years and subject to the proviso that the maximum additional pension on final retirement will not exceed £250.

21. *Important Rulings regarding the Higher Pension Pool*.—(i) An officer who is in the first seven in the pool at the time of his retirement is allowed to count for pensionary purposes his total service spent in the pool subject to a maximum of three years, *vide* paragraph 9(a).

(ii) Non-administrative Colonels in military employ and the specially selected Lieut.-Colonels in Civil employ draw the pay of their appointments or the basic rate of pay of Lieut.-Colonels on the Selected List in addition to overseas pay at the sanctioned rate, if admissible, and any allowances to which they are entitled by virtue of the appointments they are holding *vide* Rule 2, para. 20. It follows therefore that their furlough rate of pay will *not* be that laid down for an officer of the administrative grade, which in the case of a Colonel is £1,114 per annum, but that for a Lieut.-Colonel with more than 23 or more than 25 years' service, *viz.*, £1,267-10 per annum.

SECTION V.

22. *Commutation of Pensions*.—These Regulations are applicable only to Officers retired on or after the 1st July 1881, and who are in receipt of service pensions, or permanent wound, injury, or disability pensions.

23. An officer who has attained the age of 40 years (or who has been certified as permanently incapable, through disability of further military service) is permitted, subject to the fulfilment of the usual conditions as to physical fitness and to any decision taken in the exercise of the discretion provided in para. 3* of the Pension Regulations, India, to commute a portion, not exceeding one-half† of his pension or pensions,‡ provided that the amount left uncommuted is not less than £150 a year.

In calculating the amount of a pension for the purpose of this Rule, there may be added to it the uncommuted portion of any other permanent pension or pensions payable to the applicant from Indian or other Government revenues.

24. In the case of service pensions, commutation may take place on retirement, or at any time subsequent thereto.

An officer who is still serving may commute such portion of his wound pension as is admissible under para. 23, the amount of pension (or invalid pension) being calculated at the rate appropriate to his rank and length of service at the time of making application to commute.

25. An Officer in Europe desirous of commuting, must make application, in writing, to the Under Secretary of State for India, stating his desire so to commute, and furnishing information as to his age, rank, and the amount of his pension or pensions.

26. If the Secretary of State for India in Council approves, the commutation, subject to the report of the Medical Board at the India Office as to the Officer's expectation of life, the Officer will be informed of the capital sum which will be payable to him in the event of his being found to have an average expectation of life. At the same time he is instructed as to the date on which he should present himself for examination by the Board. He will have the option of withdrawing his application at any time before the date fixed for his medical examination.

**Para. 3 of P. R.*—In special circumstances, to be determined by the Government of India or the Secretary of State in Council, as the case may be, the retired pay granted to an officer on retirement, or any portion of it, may be suspended or withheld. In exceptional cases, payment of part or the whole of the retired pay suspended may be made by the Government of India or the Secretary of State to the wife or other dependents of the officer, instead of to the officer himself.

†Less any amount previously commuted.

‡Less cost of living deductions.

27. The applicant is required to furnish for the Board's information such particulars as to his health and habits as are usual in the case of persons proposing to assure their lives with assurance companies.

28. An officer in India desirous of commuting must address the authorities in this country. He is required to follow a similar procedure. He may appear before a Medical Board at any station in India that may be convenient, such Board being assembled under the orders of the Local Government and presided over (when practicable) by the Chief Civil Medical Administrative Officer of the Province. In cases where difficulty may arise in the assembly of a civil medical board, the Command Headquarters may, at their option, convene a suitable military medical board for the purpose.

In cases, however, where the local Government is the Government of an Indian State and the station concerned is not within the jurisdiction of the Chief Civil Medical Administrative Officer of a Province in British India, the District or Independent Brigade Commander concerned may convene a Military Medical Board at any station within the Indian State, provided that no extra expenditure is caused thereby.

An Officer residing in a Dominion or Colony and desirous of commuting will, if the accounting authority in the Dominion or Colony from whom he draws his pension is in direct account current with the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, address the authorities in India; otherwise he will address the Under Secretary of State for India. In both cases the application will be forwarded through the official from whom the Officer draws his pension. If the application is approved the Officer is informed and a special Civil Medical Board is assembled under the orders of the Government of the Dominion or Colony.

The Medical Board will report in the following form:—

“We have carefully examined _____ and are of opinion that he is (or is not) in good bodily health and has (or has not) the prospect of an average duration of life. We therefore (or do not) recommend compliance with his application to be allowed to capitalise a portion of his pension.”

In the case of impaired lives in which compliance with the Officer's application is recommended, but with an addition of years of age, the following should be added:—“but as he is suffering _____ his age for purposes of commutation should be taken to be _____ years.”

29. The basis of commutation, subject to an addition of years of age in the case of impaired lives, will be a table prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for officers of non-Asiatic domicile, which is published in an Army Instruction (India). The age of the officer is reckoned at the age he will attain on the next birthday following the date on which the capitalised sum will become payable.

For commutation of pensions by officers of Asiatic domicile the relevant table will be that prescribed by the Governor General in Council in respect of those whose pensions are governed by the Civil Service Regulations, which will similarly be published in an Army Instruction (India).

Note.—In order to ensure payment at the rate shown for any specified age, it is essential that the application to commute should reach the India Office or the Command Headquarters, as the case may be, at least one month before the date on which the applicant attains that age.

30. If the Board report that the Officer has an average expectation of life, the capital sum already notified to the Officer will be paid in the manner indicated by him on his form of application.

In cases where an addition to his age is recommended, the Officer is informed of the Board's recommendation and of the capital sum payable in view thereof. No further steps are taken pending the receipt of an intimation from the Officer that he desires his application to be proceeded with on the revised basis. On receipt of such intimation, payment of the capital sum is authorised.

31. (i) If the examination is conducted by a single civil medical officer, the pensioner himself pays the medical officer's fee, *i.e.*, Rs. 16 but if he is examined by a civil medical board in India, he pays a fee of Rs. 16, one fourth of which, *viz.*, Rs. 4 is credited to Government as revenue of the civil department concerned and the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 12 is paid by the pensioner in cash to the Board at the time of the medical examination, to be retained and divided by the members of the Board among themselves.

(ii) The authority competent to convene the civil medical board, when sending an intimation to the pensioner, directs him to deposit the Government share, *i.e.*, Rs. 4 into the civil treasury, the Reserve Bank of India, or the Imperial Bank of India, as the case may be, and to hand over the receipt along with the balance of fee, *viz.*, Rs. 12 in cash to the board at the time of examination. The above authority also directs the Board to forward the receipt and the medical certificate to civil audit officer and the Controller of Military Accounts concerned, respectively.

(iii) No fee is paid by an officer in respect of his first examination when he is examined by a military medical officer or a military medical board.

32. (i) A pensioner whose application to commute a portion of his pension has been rejected on the recommendation of a medical board, or who has once declined to accept commutation on the basis of an addition of years of his actual age as recommended by a medical board, may, if he appeals for the revision of the original finding, be permitted to appear for one re-examination by a medical board, provided that a period of not less than one year has elapsed since the date on which he was examined by the first medical board. In such cases the procedure outlined in clauses (i) and (ii) of para. 31 is followed, irrespective of whether the examination is conducted by a civil or a military medical board, except that when the examination is conducted by the military medical board, the Government share of the fee, *i.e.*, Rs. 4 is credited as revenue of the Defence Department and the receipt together with the medical certificate is forwarded to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned.

(ii) If in the opinion of the medical authority prescribed in clause (i) some special examination is necessary which it is not in a position to carry out itself, it may require the pensioner to undergo such examination at his own expense. No refund of such expenditure is given by Government irrespective of the result of the examination.

33. The capitalised sum is payable in India if the commutation is effected here; in all other cases it is payable by the official through whom the pension is being issued. When commutation is effected in India by officers residing temporarily in this country the commutation is on the basis of the rate of exchange 1s. 6d. the rupee. The commuted value of the sterling pension of those officers who are eligible at the time of commutation, to convert their pensions at the privileged rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee, is converted into rupees at the current rate of exchange. The residual pension of such an officer is also converted at the current rate of exchange, to which is added, so long as he is in India and continues to have his permanent residence here the difference between the values of the full sterling pension (less any portion commuted on the basis of a rate of 1s. 4d. or less. before the 11th September 1928) converted at that rate and at the rate of 1s. 4d., respectively. In each case the Officer's pension is issued in full up to the date of payment unless any delay has been caused by the Officer's own fault or that of his agents.

34. The sanctioning authority, before the capitalised sum is paid, ascertains whether any public claim is outstanding against the applicant, and may deduct the amount of any such

claim from the lump sum which would, but for the claim, be payable to him.

35. In any case in which a pensioner accepts public employment involving the withholding of pension, a deduction will be made from the salary payable to him equal to the amount which would have been abated from the pension if it had not been commuted, and in the event of his becoming entitled to a pension in respect of such employment, the amount of such pension granted to him will not exceed the amount which he might have received had his pension not been so commuted.

36. No refund of any travelling or other expenses incurred by an Officer in connection with the commutation of a portion of his pension is admissible. (P. R. Appx. III).

APPENDIX I.

ROYAL WARRANT.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS WE deem it expedient, with effect from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, to amend the Rules for the promotion and precedence of Our Indian Medical Service contained in the Warrant of His late Majesty King George the Fifth dated the 7th August, 1929, as amended by His further Warrants dated respectively the 8th October, 1931, the 26th June 1934, and the 1st September, 1935 :

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, the 1st April, 1937, has been appointed as the date for the said commencement;

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE IS that, with effect from the said date, the above recited warrants shall be revoked and in their stead the following provisions shall apply :—

1. The substantive ranks of officers of Our Indian Medical Service shall be as follows :—

Major-General
Colonel
Lieutenant-Colonel
Major
Captain and
Lieutenant.

The Director-General of Our Indian Medical Service shall hold the substantive rank of Major-General or when approved by Our Secretary of State for India the substantive rank of Lieutenant-General.

2. A Captain with at least 6 years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel may be promoted to the next higher rank by Brevet for distinguished service in the field or for meritorious and distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

3. With a view to maintaining the efficiency of the Service officers of Our Indian Medical Service shall be placed on the retired list when they attain the following ages :—

Major-General	... ..	60
Colonel and Brevet Colonel	... ..	57
Lieutenant-Colonel and Major	... ..	55

but a Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the Service before the 1st May 1911, and who has been specially selected for increased pay may if he attains the age of 55 years before he completes 27 years service for pension be retained until completion of such service.

4. An officer who may retire on pension before completing 30 years' service shall be liable till he attains the age of 55 to be recalled to duty in case of emergency.

5. Six of the most meritorious officers of Our Indian Medical Service on the Active List shall be named Our Honorary Physicians and six Our Honorary Surgeons and they shall relinquish such appointments on retirement. On appointment as one of Our Honorary Physicians or Honorary Surgeons, an officer under the rank of Colonel in Our Indian Medical Service may be promoted to the Brevet rank of Colonel.

IT IS OUR FURTHER WILL AND PLEASURE THAT THIS Our Warrant shall be administered and interpreted by Our Secretary of State for India, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters herein contained.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Twelfth day of April, 1937,
in the First Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) ZETLAND.

APPENDIX II.

EXTRACT FROM *Government of India Act, 1935*, RELATING TO PERSONS APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA TO CIVIL SERVICES.

Recruitment by Secretary of State for India and Provisions as to certain Posts.

244.—(1) As from the commencement of Part III of this Act appointments to the civil services known as the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service (Civil), and the Indian Police Service (which last-mentioned service shall thereafter be known as the "the Indian police") shall until Parliament otherwise determines, be made by the Secretary of State.

246.—(1) The Secretary of State shall make rules specifying the number and character of the civil posts under the Crown (other than posts in connection with any functions of the Governor-General which the Governor-General is by or under this Act required to exercise in his discretion), which, subject to the provisions of this subsection, are to be filled by persons appointed by the Secretary of State to a civil service of, or a civil post under, the Crown in India, and except under such conditions as may be prescribed in the rules no such post shall, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State—

- (a) be kept vacant for more than three months; or
- (b) be filled otherwise than by the appointment of such a person as aforesaid; or
- (c) be held jointly with any other such post.

(2) Appointments and postings to the said posts (hereinafter in this part of this Act referred to as "reserved posts") shall—

- (a) in the case of posts in connection with the affairs of the Federation, be made by the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment;
- (b) in the case of posts in connection with affairs of a Province, be made by the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment.

(3) All rules made under this section shall, so soon as may be after they are made, be laid before each House of Parliament and, if either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-eight days on which that House has sat after any such rule has been laid before it resolves that the rule shall be annulled, the rule shall thenceforth be void but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder or to the making of a new rule.

247.—(1) The conditions of service of all persons appointed to a civil service or a civil post by the Secretary of State shall—

(a) as respects pay, leave and pensions, and general rights in regard to medical attendance, be such as may be prescribed by rules to be made by the Secretary of State;

(b) as respects other matters with respect to which express provision is not made by this chapter, be such as may be prescribed by rules to be made by the Secretary of State in so far as he thinks fit to make such rules, and, in so far and so long as provision is not made by such rules, by rules to be made, as respects persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, by the Governor-General or some person or persons authorised by the Governor-General to make rules for the purpose and, as respects persons serving in connection with affairs of a Province, by the Governor of the Province or some person or persons authorised by the Governor to make rules for the purpose :

Provided that no rule made under this subsection shall have effect so as to give any person appointed to a civil service or civil post by the Secretary of State less favourable terms as respects remuneration or pension than were given to him by the rules in force on the date on which he was first appointed to his service or was appointed to his post.

(2) Any promotion of any person appointed to a civil service or a civil post by the Secretary of State or any order relating to leave of not less than three months of any such person, or any order, suspending any such person from office shall, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, be made by the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment and, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, be made by the Governor exercising his individual judgment.

(3) If any such person as aforesaid is suspended from office his remuneration shall not during the period of his suspension be reduced except to such extent, if any, as may be directed by the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment or, as the case may be, by the Governor exercising his individual judgment.

(4) The salary and allowances of any such person as aforesaid shall, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, be charged on the revenues of the Federation and, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of a Province be charged on the revenues of the Province :

Provided that, if any such person is serving in connection with the railways in India, so much only of his salary and allowances shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation as is not paid out of the Railway Fund.

(5) Pensions payable to or in respect of any such person as aforesaid, and Government contributions in respect of any such person to any pension fund or provident fund, shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation.

(6) No award of a pension less than the maximum pension allowable under rules made under this section shall be made, except in each case with the consent of the Secretary of State.

(7) No rules made under this section shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Secretary of State to deal with the case of any person serving His Majesty in a civil capacity in India in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable, and no rules made under this section by any person other than the Secretary of State shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Governor-General, or, as the case may be, the Governor of a Province to deal with the case of any such person in such manner as may appear to him to be just and equitable :

Provided that, where any rule made under this section is applicable to the case of any person, the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by the rule.

243.—(1) If any person appointed to a civil service or a civil post by the Secretary of State is aggrieved by an order affecting his conditions of service and on due application to the person by whom the order was made does not receive the redress to which he considers himself entitled, he may without prejudice to any other mode of obtaining redress, complain if he is serving in connection with affairs of the Federation, to the Governor-General and, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, to the Governor of the Province, and the Governor-General or Governor, as the case may be, shall examine into the complaint and cause such action to be taken thereon as appear to him exercising his individual judgment to be just and equitable.

(2) No order which punishes or formally censures any such person as aforesaid, or affects adversely his emoluments or rights in respect of pension, or decides adversely to him the subject-matter of any memorial,

shall be made except, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of the Federation, by the Governor-General, exercising his individual judgment, or, if he is serving in connection with the affairs of a Province, by the Governor of that Province, exercising his individual judgment.

(3) Any person appointed to a civil service or a civil post by the Secretary of State may appeal to the Secretary of State against any order made by any authority in India which punishes or formally censures him, or alters or interprets to his disadvantage any rule by which his conditions of service are regulated.

(4) Any sums ordered to be paid out of the revenues of the Federation or a Province to or in respect of any such person as aforesaid on an appeal made under this section shall be charge on those revenues.

249.—(1) If by reason of anything done under this Act conditions of service of any person appointed to a civil post by the Secretary of State have been adversely affected, or if for any other reason it appears to the Secretary of State that compensation ought to be granted to, or in respect of, any such person, he or his representatives shall be entitled to receive from the revenues of the Federation, or if the Secretary of State so directs, from the revenues of a Province, such compensation as the Secretary of State may consider just and equitable.

(2) Any sum payable under this section from the revenues of the Federation or the revenues of a Province shall be charged on the revenues of the Federation or, as the case may be, that Province.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the foregoing provisions of this section in no way prohibit expenditure by the Governor-General, or, as the case may be, the Governor, from the revenues of the Federation or a Province by way of compensation to persons who are serving or have served His Majesty in India in cases to which those provisions do not apply.

262.—(1) The Ruler or a subject of a Federated State shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India in connection with the affairs of the Federation, and the Governor-General may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State which is not a Federated State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any such office, being an office specified in the declaration.

(2) The Governor of a Province may declare that the Ruler or any subject of a specified Indian State, or any native of a specified tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible to hold any civil office in connection with the affairs of the Province, being an office specified in the declaration.

(3) The Secretary of State may declare that any named subject of an Indian State, or any named native of a tribal area or territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment by him to any civil service under the Crown in India to which he makes appointments, and any person who, having been so declared eligible, is appointed to such a service, shall be eligible to hold any civil office under the Crown in India.

(4) Subject as aforesaid and to any other express provisions of this Act, no person who is not a British subject shall be eligible to hold any office under the Crown in India :

Provided that the Governor-General, or, in relation to a Province, the Governor may authorise the temporary employment for any purpose of a person who is not a British subject.

(5) In the discharge of his functions under this section the Governor-General or the Governor of a Province shall exercise his individual judgment.

96A.—Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, may, by notification, declare that, subject to any conditions or restrictions prescribed in the notification any named ruler or subject of any state in India shall be eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed, or any named subject of any state, or any named member of any independent race or tribe, in territory adjacent to India, shall be eligible for appointment to any such military office.

APPENDIX III.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS GRANTED BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN
BRITISH INDIA & (APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA).

Medical Institution.	Recognised medical qualification.	Abbreviation for registration.
University of Allahabad.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., All.
University of Bombay.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L. M. S., Bom.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., Bom.
	Doctor of Medicine . .	M. D., Bom.
	Master of Surgery . .	M. S., Bom.
University of Calcutta.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L. M. S., Cal.
	Bachelor of Medicine . .	M. B., Cal.
	Doctor of Medicine . .	M. D., Cal.
	Master of Surgery . .	M. S., Cal.
	Master of Obstetrics . .	M. O., Cal
University of Lucknow.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., Lucknow.
	Doctor of Medicine . .	M. D., Lucknow.
	Master of Surgery . .	M. S., Lucknow.
University of Madras.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L. M. S., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery . .	M.B., C.M., Mad.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., Mad.
	Doctor of Medicine . .	M. D., Mad.
	Master of Surgery . .	M. S., Mad.
Punjab University.	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery	L. M. S., Pun.
	Bachelor of Medicine . .	M. B., Pun.
	Doctor of Medicine . .	M. D., Pun.
	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., Pun.
	Master of Surgery . .	M. S., Pun.
University of Patna	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery . .	M.B., B.S., Patna.

APPENDIX IV.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT,
No. 864, DATED SIMLA, THE 16TH JUNE 1928.

In supersession of Army Department Notification No. 727 (Medical), dated the 4th April 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under which certificates of age and nationality will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service.

I. A candidate for admission to the Indian Medical Service is required to obtain a certificate of age and nationality, signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to the Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides; or should he reside in an Indian State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

NOTE.—In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian, provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and, when making the application, states when the candidate went to England and where he has been residing during his stay in that country.

II. In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides or, if resident in an Indian State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

III. A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to apply for a commission in the Indian Medical Service. If resident within an Indian State, he must signify his desire in like manner to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides.

The officer to whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of enquiry to the Magistrate of the district or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides.

IV. The Magistrate or Political Officer to whom such application has been forwarded shall call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date and place of his birth, and of his nationality, within one month. He will carefully examine the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

V. The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

- (a) The horoscope.
- (b) Family books.
- (c) Tradesmen's account books showing entries, relating to the birth.
- (d) The record of admission in the registers of the School in which the candidate was educated and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.
- (e) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI. Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any university examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

VII. Where the date and place of the birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, and extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of birth.

VIII. In the case of a candidate who is a British subject.

If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted, he will issue a certificate in the following form setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate :—

I hereby certify that

who is a candidate for the Indian Medical Service has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____

19 and I further certify that his father was at the time of his (the candidate's birth a _____ British subject domiciled in British India _____ subject of _____ state in India _____

and that such father _____ still is _____ continued to be till his death _____

_____ British subject _____
subject of _____ state in India _____

IX. If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reason to believe that the evidence brought forward is not such as to justify the grant of a certificate in the form set out in Rule VIII above the certificate will be refused and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the Indian Medical Service.

X. In the case of a candidate who is a subject of an Indian State.

If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, is satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth and nationality correctly, he will forward the papers with his observations, including any as to the nationality of the candidate's father, to the Government of India, who will consider whether a declaration of eligibility shall, with the approval of the Secretary of State, be issued under section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

NOTE.—A Tamil of Ceylon will be required to produce a certificate of age and nationality, signed by the Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, similar to that referred to in the foregoing regulations as required from natives of India and this certificate must show that evidence has been produced that the candidate is the son or grandson of a person born in British India.

That officer will also issue to the candidate a certificate in the following form, setting out the nature of the evidence produced by the candidate :—

I hereby certify that Mr. _____ who is a candidate for permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth detailed below* and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, viz., the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, and further I hereby certify that he is a subject of the _____ State in India.

*Here enter details.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT OF MEDICAL BOARD.

has been carefully examined and found to be physically fit for appointment to the Indian Medical Service.

Age as stated

Age by appearance

Height

Weight

Chest { Girth when expanded
 { Range of expansion

Hearing

Speech (any impediment)

Any malformation likely to interfere with efficiency

Any disability or condition likely to cause inefficiency.

Standard of vision (see details below).

President.

Members.

Station

Dated

Standard of Vision.

1. Squint, or any morbid condition of the eyes or of the lids of either eye liable to the risk of aggravations or recurrence, will cause the rejection of the candidate.

2. The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near, vision. The Army test types will be used for the test for distant vision, without glasses, except where otherwise stated below, at a distance of 20 feet; and Snellen's Optotypi for the test for near vision, without glasses, at any distance selected by the candidate. Each eye will be examined separately, and the lids must be kept wide open during the test. The candidate must be able to read the tests without hesitation in ordinary day-light.

3. A candidate possessing acuteness of vision, according to one of the standards herein laid down, will not be rejected on account of an error of refraction, provided that the error of refraction in the following cases does not exceed the limits mentioned, *viz*, (a) in the case of myopia, that the error of refraction does not exceed 2.5 D; and, in the case of myopic astigmatism, that the total error of refraction does not exceed 2.5 D.

4. Subject to the foregoing conditions the standard of the minimum acuteness of vision with which a candidate will be accepted are as follows :—

Standard I.

	Right eye.	Left eye.
Distant vision .	V—6/6	V—6/6
Near vision . .	Reads 0,6	Reads 0,6

Standard II.

	Better eye.	Worse eye.
Distant vision	V—6/6	V, without glasses—not below 6/60; and after correction with glasses—not below 6/24.
Near vision .	Reads 0.6	Reads 1.

Standard III.

	Better eye.	Worse eye.
Distant vision	V, without glasses not below 6/24;* and after correction with glasses—not below 6/6.	V, without glasses not below 6/24;* and after correction with glasses—not below 6/12.
Near vision .	Reads 0.8.	Reads 1.

*Temporarily lowered to 6/50.

APPENDIX VI.

SECTION I.

Rules for the Selection of Indian Medical Service Officers for promotion to Military Administrative posts.

The selection of Indian Medical Service officers for promotion to, and in the administrative rank both of Colonel and Major-General will be made by a Selection Board which will be constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT :

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MEMBERS :

The Director, Medical Services in India.

One Major-General of the Indian Medical Service in military employ.

SECRETARY :

The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

2. The Board will assemble once a year, or oftener, if necessary. They will consider the cases of all officers for promotion to the rank of Colonel or Major-General in sufficient time before they are due for such promotion or for retirement on reaching the age limit, and will select a sufficient number of officers to ensure filling all vacancies that the Board after making due allowance for unforeseen casualties consider may occur within the ensuing twelve months.

The Board will submit these names in order of seniority, together with any remarks they may desire to make as to order of preference.

N.B.—No officer shall have a claim to promotion if he is not absorbed during the year. He shall, however, be considered next year with due regard to his age and the merits of other officers.

3. The recommendations of the Board will be forwarded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to the Government of India, Army (now Defence) Department, who after consulting the Adjutant General in India, will take the final orders of His Excellency the Army (now Defence) Member. The orders of Government will then be communicated to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

4. Officers in civil employ including those now* in the service, about eighteen months before the date on which they are expected to be due for promotion to the rank of Colonel, are required to state whether they wish to return to military employment in order that their claims for promotion in a military vacancy may be considered; their statement will be laid before the Selection Board at a convenient meeting. An officer whose record is such as to cause the Board to consider his promotion improbable, even after a year's military employment, will be so informed, but it will be made clear to him that such opinion is provisional only and does not affect his right to the year's probation, if he desires to exercise it. No application for reversion to military employment on probation will be rejected unless, in the opinion of the Board, the officer is physically unfit and the Government of India accept the Board's opinion. Those who are recalled to military duty will be employed as a rule for not less than a year in a position suitable to their rank without, however, any guarantee of eventual promotion. At the end of the probationary period the Board will make final recommendations whether or not the officers should be promoted in military vacancies. If finally recommended by the Board and approved by the Government of India, they will be retained in military employ. If not approved for military promotion, they will be given the option of returning to civil employ or, subject to the approval of the military authorities, of remaining in military employ in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until retirement.

**I.e.*, those transferred to civil employ from 1st April 1937.

5. For advancement in the administrative grade, i.e., promotion from the rank of Colonel to that of Major-General, officers both in civil and military employ are considered for vacancies on the military side.

6. On the occurrence of a vacancy on the military side, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, submits to the Government of India, Army (now Defence) Department, the name of the officer selected as most suitable for the appointment.

SECTION II.

The Selection of Officers of the Indian Medical Service for promotion to Civil Administrative posts.

1. The civil administrative posts to which the procedure detailed below applies are all posts of Surgeon-General and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

2. These posts will continue to be filled by officers of the Indian Medical Service until all officers of that service who were in civil employ at the time of the introduction of the Indian Medical Service reorganisation scheme promulgated with the Department of Education, Health and Lands Press Communiqué, dated the 10th May 1928 have retired or have been otherwise provided for. Officers of the Indian Medical Service who were transferred to the civil side before 10th May 1928 on the understanding that they would be subject to the decisions reached upon the recommendations made by the Lee Commission regarding the Indian Medical Service, will not be governed by this procedure, but all such officers and also all Indian Medical Service Officers who joined civil employ after the 10th May 1928 will, when the claims of protected officers of the Indian Medical Service have been satisfied, be eligible for the headship of the medical department of the province in which they are serving equally with officers of the provincial medical service, at the discretion of the local Government, to whom it will then be open to fill the post as they think fit.

3. A preliminary selection of officers fit for promotion to administrative rank and for advancement in that rank will be made by a Selection Board, which will consist of :—

PRESIDENT :

The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MEMBERS :

Two chief administrative medical officers of provinces.

SECRETARY :

The Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NOTE I.—For selection of officers for promotion to the post of Surgeon-General an officer below the rank of Major-General will not sit on the Board.

NOTE II.—The heads of medical departments will be appointed on the Selection Board (as far as possible) in rotation from the provinces, and those not serving as members of the Board on any particular occasion may be invited to assist as assessors with their local knowledge in adjudicating competing claims.

The Board will assemble once a year or oftener, if necessary.

4. In selecting officers for civil administrative posts, an endeavour is made, wherever possible, to make the selection at least six months before the vacancy occurs so that the officer selected may be in a position to take leave in order that he may enter fresh on his new duties and also have an opportunity of acquiring up-to-date information on matters connected with his appointment.

SECTION III.

Rules for the Selection of the Indian Medical Service Officers for inclusion in the list of Lieutenant-Colonels Selected for increased pay.

1. The Selection Board referred to in Section I, paragraph I/Section II, paragraph 3, will make recommendations as regards the inclusion of Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Medical Service in military employ/civil employ in the list of Lieutenant-Colonels selected for increased pay on the ground of ability and merit.

2. Selection for such inclusion will be made on account of ability and merit shown by an officer throughout his career in the execution of his duties in any sphere in which he may have been employed, and particularly in the appointment actually held by him at the time of selection. An officer's fitness for future appointment to the administrative grade will also be taken into account, though the inclusion of an officer in the selected list will not be dependent on his being considered fit for such appointment eventually.

3. The recommendation made in the annual confidential report of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian Medical Service as to his fitness for advancement by selection for increased pay will be fully considered by the Board. In the case of officers in civil employ whose names are to be considered for promotion, the Department of Education, Health and Lands, before the Board meets, will consult the local Governments under whom those officers are serving as to their fitness for promotion, unless in any particular case, for special reasons, they consider such consultation unnecessary or undesirable. The views of the local Governments, when obtained, will be placed before the Board.

4. The recommendations made by the Selection Board, referred to in Section I, will be forwarded by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, to the Army (now Defence) Department direct, and the recommendations made by the Board referred to in Section II will be submitted by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, through the Department of Education, Health and Lands, who will forward it with their remarks, to the Army (now Defence) Department. The consolidation of the recommendations of the two Boards, when necessary, will be done by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Army (now Defence) Department, after consulting the Adjutant General in India will submit the final recommendations for the orders of His Excellency the Army (now Defence) Member, and promotion to the selected list will, on the occurrence of vacancies, be made by the Director General, Indian Medical Service, in accordance with His Excellency's orders by seniority from among the officers approved.

SECTION IV.

Selection of officers for non-administrative Colonels (Military) and for the Special Selected List (Civil) constituting a pool of higher pensions is made as in Section III. (For full details regarding pension pool, see Chapter VII.)

APPENDIX VII.

Proceedings of a Medical Board

assembled at

by order of

We hereby certify that we have examined
and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional weakness or
bodily infirmity except

His blood pressure is _____ the urine
is free from albumen and sugar.

We do not consider that this is a disqualification for employment in an administrative post in Civil.

President.

Members.

Station

Date _____

APPENDIX VIII.

DEPUTATION OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS TO THE SENIOR OFFICERS
COURSE AT THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, MILLBANK AND TO THE
R. A. M. C. DEPOT, CROOKHAM.

The following rules govern the deputation of Indian Medical Service Officers to the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank and the grant of study leave passage to Indian Medical Service Officers of Asiatic domicile.

Throughout these rules "study leave" means leave during which study allowance is drawn in accordance with the Study Leave Rules; and, unless otherwise stated, such leave counts towards the period necessary to qualify for accelerated promotion.

1. All permanent Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment will, normally before promotion to the rank of Major, be required to attend the Senior Officers' Course at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank. Ordinarily, this training will be arranged between the seventh and tenth years of their service.

2. Officers will be informed of their selection for the Course at least four months before its commencement, and they will be required, before proceeding to the United Kingdom, to sign an undertaking to continue to serve for at least three years after their return to India. On arrival in the United Kingdom they will be required to report in writing to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, who will issue to them detailed instructions regarding their attendance at the Course.

3. Two courses are held annually, one commencing about the 1st February and the other about the 1st September. Each Course consists of instruction in theoretical and practical hygiene, pathology, military surgery, skiagraphy and tropical medicine for a period of two months in the College, and in clinical medicine and clinical surgery for a period of three months at outside civilian hospitals. An examination is held at the termination of each period of instruction. The period of this course will not count towards accelerated promotion.

4. An officer who fails to pass the prescribed examination at the termination of the Course to which he has been detailed will be given the opportunity of presenting himself at the next examination by the grant of study leave if due to him, otherwise by furlough. This period of study leave will not count towards the period necessary to qualify for accelerated promotion. On failing to qualify at the next examination he will be retired from the Service on a gratuity of £1,000 or any larger gratuity for which he may be eligible, or if he elects to do so, he may be permitted to serve until he completes twelve years' service.

5. Selected officers who qualify at the Senior Officers' Course may be granted study leave if due, otherwise furlough, in order to take up certain special subjects with a view to qualifying as specialists in the Army. These subjects are taught in the College and at outside hospitals. The specialist courses are of four months' duration, except that in hygiene, which is of six months' duration. The period of the specialist course will count towards the period necessary to qualify for accelerated promotion.

6. The grant of leave is subject to the exigencies of the service. In no case will an officer be permitted to be absent from India for a period exceeding two years.

7. All officers may avail themselves of study leave in continuation of the Senior Officers' Course without forfeiting the title to free passage to India, and officers of Asiatic domicile may combine this leave with any other kind of leave which may be due to them without forfeiting title to passage.

Applications for leave, together with a programme of any proposed course of study be submitted at least two months before the termination of

the Senior Officers' Course to the India Office. If the course of study contemplated is approved such leave may be granted.

8. (a) Officers of non-Asiatic domicile who are deputed while in India to attend the course, and also officers of Asiatic domicile who do not avail themselves of study leave, may be granted leave on private affairs not exceeding three months before or after, or partly before and partly after, the Senior Officers' Course, Specialist Course or period of study leave without forfeiting the title to free passage from England.

(b) An officer detailed to attend the Senior Officers' Course who is granted leave on medical certificate, as the result of which his aggregate period of leave exceeds three months, will retain his title to a free passage, provided that his disability is due to sickness contracted in India, or to military service while attending the Senior Officers' Course.

9. (a) An officer who is detailed while in India to attend the course will be granted a free passage to the United Kingdom for himself only, and a free return passage to India if he leaves for that country without availing himself of leave on private affairs in excess of three months before or after or partly before and partly after the course, specialist course or study leave. The restriction to three months is not however applicable to officers of Asiatic domicile who take study leave in continuation of the course. Passages will ordinarily be by Government transport. In cases, however, where officers cannot arrive in time for a course if despatched by Government transport, the Quartermaster General in India will arrange passages by freightships or packet steamers.

Officers entitled to free passage will travel on warrant to and from the ports of embarkation and disembarkation in India and the United Kingdom.

A warrant to the port in India will be issued by the O. C., or nearest military staff officer in the case of an I. M. S. officer in temporary civil employ, on the authority of the order to proceed to Millbank.

A warrant from the port of disembarkation in the U. K. to London (Aldershot in the case of officers who elect to undergo the course referred to in paragraph 16 below) will be issued by the disembarkation staff on the same authority. The D. G., I. M. S., or D. M. S. will arrange for each officer to have a signed copy of his orders for this purpose.

A warrant for the journey to the port of embarkation in the U. K. on return will be issued by the India Office. That from the port of disembarkation in India to the station of posting will be issued by the Embarkation Commandant on the authority of the posting orders received by him.

Immediately on receipt of orders informing them that they have been selected for the Millbank course, officers will submit applications on India Army Form T-1727 for free passages to the United Kingdom to the Quartermaster General in India through the usual channels.

(b) The families of officers of Asiatic domicile may be provided with non-entitled passages, on payment, on the same vessels by which officers are travelling, provided that no entitled passenger is displaced thereby. Applications for such passages will be submitted as a memorandum attached to an officer's own application.

(c) An officer who, whilst on leave in England, is detailed to attend the course, will be granted a passage from England to India, for himself only, on conclusion of the course or of any leave taken in continuation thereof, provided that he has defrayed the cost of his passage to England or, that its cost has been met from his passage account.

10. A packet passage will not be granted to an officer taking leave on private affairs after the Senior Officers' Course, specialist course or period of study leave unless such a passage would have been granted if the officer had returned to India immediately after completion of such courses or study leave and a transport passage is not available.

Except when officers are granted leave on private affairs in excess of three months, the period of the voyages will be treated as duty during which they will receive pay as laid down in paragraph 13. Where officers are granted leave on private affairs in excess of three months and are required to provide their own passage one way, *e.g.*, from England to India, the period of the voyages at Government expense will count as duty and the period of the other voyage as leave.

In the case of an officer who on being deputed from India for the course is permitted to avail himself of leave and is granted passage at Government expense, the period of the voyage to England will be reckoned as a standardised period of 22 days.

11. In the event of it being necessary to refuse the grant of study leave to an officer of Asiatic domicile after the termination of the course, he will be eligible for free passages between India and the United Kingdom on one occasion during his service for the purpose of taking study leave. Similarly, an officer of Asiatic domicile who is precluded from attending the Senior Officers' Course at Millbank by reason of his seniority, will be eligible for one free passage to the United Kingdom and back during his service, when proceeding on study leave. The concession of free passage will not be extended to officers' families.

12. All officers who are entitled to free passage from England to India, should apply for the same to the Under Secretary of State for India at least three months before the date on which they are due to rejoin for duty in India.

13. The rates of pay for officers attending the ordinary course at the R. A. M. College, Millbank, are laid down in Chapter VI.

Note.—Officers will have the option of drawing the new military furlough rates of pay, where these are more favourable.

Officers who attend a specialist course on the termination of the ordinary course, will be granted leave to cover the period necessary and will draw furlough rates of pay and allowances, together with study allowance if study leave is due to them. Those who are granted study leave on the termination of the ordinary course, will be entitled to leave pay and study allowance in accordance with the Study Leave Rules to which they are subject.

14. Officers who fail to qualify in the first instance and are given the opportunity of presenting themselves at the next examination, will draw leave pay and study allowance if admissible, in accordance with the rules to which they are subject. Such pay, together with study allowance if admissible, will be issued from the day following the termination of the ordinary course.

15. Unmarried officers and those married officers who are not accompanied by their wives, will, if possible, be accommodated in public quarters. If public quarters are not available, such officers will be required to make their own arrangements for accommodation, *etc.*, as will married officers accompanied by their wives. Officers will be required to pay direct to the authorities at the Depot R. A. M. C., Crookham, any charges in respect of accommodation, fuel, light, *etc.*, and will receive a refund, or be granted allowances in respect thereof from the India Office. No payment is required from the officers themselves by the authorities at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, in respect of accommodation, *etc.*, and the necessary adjustment on this account will be effected by the India Office. But officers in receipt of consolidated rates of pay are required to defray the cost of quarters, fuel, light and rations provided at the Royal Army Medical Corps Depot, Crookham, and deductions will be made from the consolidated pay when public quarters are allotted and issues made at the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank.

16. With a view to enabling all officers to keep themselves up-to-date in their military as well as technical duties in peace and war, officers selected to attend the Senior Officers' Course at Millbank, will be permitted to

undertake a course of training in military subjects at the Royal Army Medical Corps Depot, Crookham, Aldershot, as in the following syllabus :—

1. R. A. M. C. Training and Standing Orders for the R. A. M. C.
2. Appreciations of situations—medical and hygienic aspects.
3. Medical Instructions, Standing Orders, Operation Orders and Routine Orders.
4. March timings and movements of troops.
5. Reconnaissance of an area of operations—
 - (a) Prevailing diseases.
 - (b) Other conditions likely to affect health of troops with special reference to India.
 - (c) Facilities for entraining and detraining casualties.
 - (d) Medical resources of the area, *e.g.*, sites suitable for G. H. C. C. S., F. As., M. S. D.
 - (e) Stores—equipment and drugs for medical units in the Field.
6. Working out medical arrangements to meet various military situations.
7. Rough sketches and calculations on the above.
8. Map reading.
9. Instruction in anti-gas training, including a visit to the Anti-gas Wing, Small Arms School.

This course in military training will commence about mid December and mid July each year, and will be held prior to the half-yearly courses at Millbank. They will be of six weeks' duration, so that on completion of this course, officers may take the Senior Millbank Course in continuation. The course is at present optional but attendance at the course will be regarded as duty.

Officers in civil employ, may, if they so desire, attend this course, while on leave in the United Kingdom. The period of the course will be treated as duty. Arrangements for attendance at the course will be made by the Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London, to whom the officers should apply direct.

Passages, pay, etc., of all officers attending the military training course will be governed by the rules for the Senior Millbank Course set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

17. Posting orders will be issued to officers before they leave the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX IX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS WHEN CALLED UPON TO
GIVE AN EXPERT PROFESSIONAL OPINION IN A COURT OF LAW.

The following instructions are laid down by the Government of India for the guidance of medical officers when called upon to give an expert professional opinion by a private party in a court of law :—

- (i) If a medical officer in Government employ is approached by a private party with a view to giving expert evidence in a case in which he has not been professionally engaged, he shall, if it be a matter that is, or is likely to be, in issue in criminal proceedings, or if it be a civil suit to which Government is a party, refuse to give any opinion and shall confine himself to informing the private party that he will be prepared to give evidence provided that a summons is sent to him from the Court concerned.
 - (ii) If in the circumstances contemplated by sub-paragraph (i) he receives a summons to attend the court, he shall, without delay, intimate the fact to the Surgeon General, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Chief Medical Officer, etc., as the case may be.
 - (iii) If he gives expert evidence in any council case or in any civil suit in which Government is interested and in which he has not been summoned at the instance of the Crown, he shall report the fact to the officer mentioned in clause (ii) above and furnish him with a statement of all fees and expenses and all other remuneration which he has received in respect of the matter, including therein all fees, paid for a preliminary opinion.
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APPENDIX X.

(These rules apply to I. M. S. Officers in Civil employment.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

New Delhi, the 2nd February 1939.

No. F. 16-23/38-H.—The following Rules made by the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

The Secretary of State's Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1938.

I, Lawrence John Lumley, Marquess of Zetland, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred by Section 247 (1), Section 250 (1) and Section 269 of the Government of India Act, 1935, hereby make, with the concurrence of my Advisers, the following rules.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Secretary of State's Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1938.

(2) They shall apply to Government servants when on duty or leave in British India or on foreign service in India,

(i) appointed by the Secretary of State in Council or the Secretary of State to a civil service of, or a civil post under, the Crown in India or as Chaplains;

(ii) other than those specified in sub-clause (i) who have been appointed substantively or temporarily in accordance with the provisions of rules under section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to posts reserved under that section.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "authorised medical attendant" means—

(1) in respect of a Government servant of non-Asiatic domicile—

(i) if the Government servant claims to be attended and treated by a European officer of the Indian Medical Service, the nearest such officer appointed by the Government to attend its officers of non-Asiatic domicile and stationed at one of the centres specified in the first Schedule to the Indian Medical Service (Reserved Posts) Rules, 1938;

(ii) in other cases, the principal medical officer appointed by the Government to attend its officers in the district in which the Government servant falls ill, and includes a European military medical officer or other European physician or surgeon with whom arrangements have been made by the Government to attend its officers of non-Asiatic domicile in the area in which the Government servant falls ill;

(2) in respect of any other Government servant, the principal medical officer appointed by the Government to attend its officers in the district in which the Government servant falls ill;

(b) "family" means the wife, legitimate children and step-children of a Government servant, residing with and wholly dependent upon him;

- (c) "the Government" means the Governor General in the case of Government Servants employed in connection with the affairs of the Federation and the Governor of the Province in the case of Government Servants employed in connection with the affairs of a Province;
- (d) "Government hospital" includes a British Military Hospital, a hospital maintained by a local authority and any other hospital with which arrangements have been made by the Government for the treatment of its officers, but does not include a railway hospital;
- (e) "medical attendance" means attendance in hospital or at the residence of a Government servant, and includes—
 - (i) such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods of examination for the purposes of diagnosis as are available in any Government hospital or laboratory in the Province and are considered necessary by the authorized medical attendant; and
 - (ii) such consultation with a specialist or other medical officer in the service of the Government as the authorized medical attendant certifies to be necessary, to such extent and in such manner as the specialist or medical officer may, in consultation with the authorized medical attendant, determine;
- (f) "nurse" means a qualified nurse holding a certificate or diploma recognized by the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the Province or a registered nurse in a Province in which there is statutory provision for the registration of nurses;
- (g) "patient" means a Government servant, to whom these Rules apply, who has fallen ill;
- (h) "Province" means the Province in which a patient falls ill; and
- (i) "treatment" means the use of all medical and surgical facilities available at the Government hospital in which a Government servant is treated, and includes—
 - (i) the employment of such pathological, bacteriological, radiological or other methods as are considered necessary by the authorized medical attendant;
 - (ii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera or other therapeutic substances as are ordinarily available in Government hospitals in the Province;
 - (iii) the supply of such medicines, vaccines, sera, or other therapeutic substances not ordinarily so available as the authorized medical attendant may certify in writing to be essential for the recovery, or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the condition, of the Government servant;
 - (iv) such accommodation as is ordinarily provided in the hospital to which the Government servant is admitted and is suited to his status;
 - (v) the services of such nurses as are ordinarily employed by the hospital to which the Government servant is admitted;
 - (vi) such special nursing as the authorized medical attendant may certify in writing to be essential for the recovery, or for the prevention of serious deterioration in the condition, of the Government servant; and
 - (vii) the medical attendance described in sub-clause (ii) of clause (e); but does not include diet, or provision at the request of the Government servant of accommodation superior to that described in sub-clause (iv).

3. A Government servant, and a member of the family of a Chaplain, shall be entitled, free of charge, to medical attendance by the authorized medical attendant.

4. The family of a Government servant recruited before the 1st April 1938 for service on the Railways shall be entitled, free of charge, to medical attendance and treatment at a Railway Hospital or Dispensary, either as an in or an out patient to the extent of accommodation available and facilities provided by that Hospital or Dispensary.

5. (1) When the place at which a patient falls ill is not the headquarters of the authorised medical attendant—

- (a) the patient shall be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from such headquarters; or
- (b) if the patient is too ill to travel, the authorised medical attendant shall be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place where the patient is.

(2) Applications for travelling allowance under sub-rule (1) shall be accompanied by a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant stating that medical attendance was necessary and, if the application is under clause (b) of that sub-rule, that the patient was too ill to travel.

6. (1) If the authorised medical attendant is of opinion that the case of a patient is of such a serious or special nature as to require medical attendance by some person other than himself, he may, with the approval of the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the Province (which shall be obtained beforehand unless the delay involved entails danger to the health of the patient),—

- (a) send the patient to the nearest specialist or other medical officer in the Province by whom, in his opinion, medical attendance is required for the patient; or
- (b) if the patient is too ill to travel, summon such specialist or other medical officer to attend upon the patient.

(2) A patient sent under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), shall, on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf, be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to the headquarters of the specialist or other medical officer.

(3) A specialist or other medical officer summoned under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf, be entitled to travelling allowance for the journey to and from the place where the patient is.

7. (1) A Government servant shall be entitled, free of charge, to treatment—

- (a) in such Government hospital in the district in which he falls ill, as can, in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant, provide the necessary and suitable treatment; or
- (b) if there is no such hospital as is referred to in clause (a), in such hospital, other than a Government hospital, in that district as can, in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant provide the necessary and suitable treatment; or
- (c) if there is no such hospital as is referred to in clauses (a) and (b), in such hospital in the Province as can, in the opinion of the authorised medical attendant, provide the necessary and suitable treatment.

(2) Where a Government servant is entitled, under sub-rule (1), free of charge, to treatment in a hospital, any amount paid by him on account of such treatment shall, on production of a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant in this behalf, be reimbursed to him.

8. (1) If the authorised medical attendant is of opinion that owing to the absence or remoteness of a suitable hospital or to the severity of the illness, a Government servant cannot be given treatment as provided in sub-rule (1) of rule 7, the Government servant may receive treatment at his residence.

(2) A Government servant receiving treatment at his residence under sub-rule (1) shall be entitled to receive towards the cost of such treatment incurred by him a sum equivalent to the cost of such treatment as he would have been entitled, free of charge, to receive under these rules if he had not been treated at his residence.

(3) Claims for sums admissible under sub-rule (2) shall be accompanied by a certificate in writing by the authorised medical attendant, stating—

(a) his reasons for the opinion referred to in sub-rule (1);

(b) the amount of the cost of similar treatment referred to in sub-rule (2).

9. (1) Charges for services rendered in connection with, but not included in, medical attendance on, or treatment of, a patient entitled, free of charge, to medical attendance or treatment under these rules shall be determined by the authorised medical attendant and paid by the patient.

(2) If any question arises as to whether any service is included in medical attendance or treatment, it shall be referred to the Government, and the decision of the Government shall be final.

10. Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to entitle a Government servant—

(a) to travelling allowance for a journey—

(i) for attendance by a dentist or oculist; or

(ii) outside the Province; or

(b) to reimbursement of costs incurred in respect of medical services obtained by him, or to travelling allowance for any journey performed by him, otherwise than as expressly provided in these Rules.

11. The Government may, by general or special order, direct that any certificate required by these rules to be given by the authorised medical attendant, and the controlling officer, for travelling allowance purposes, of a patient may, by special order, direct that any certificate so required for such purposes, shall be countersigned by the Chief Administrative Medical Officer of the Province.

12. No Government servant shall be transferred to foreign service unless the foreign employer undertakes to afford to him, so far as may be, privileges not inferior to those which he would have enjoyed under these rules if he had been employed in the service of the Crown in India.

13. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as preventing the Government from granting to any person to whom they apply any concession relating to medical treatment or attendance which is not authorised by these rules.

14. (1) Until the commencement of Part II of the Government of India Act, 1935, references in these rules to the Governor General shall be construed as references to the Governor General in Council.

(2) In the discharge of his functions under these rules the Governor, and after the commencement of Part II of the said Act, the Governor General, shall exercise his individual judgement.

from under my hand this 30th day of August 1938.

(Sgd.) ZETLAND,

*One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

M. W. M. YEATTS,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX XI.

THE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS' CONDUCT RULES, 1935.

{Made by the Secretary of State for India in Council under Section 96 B(2) of the Government of India Act and rules 47 and 43(a) of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules on the 13th August 1935, vide H. D. Notification No. F. 50/20-34-Pub., dated the 24th December 1935.]

1. TITLE.—These rules may be called the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1935.

2. DEFINITIONS.—In these rules :—

(1) "government servant" means—

- (a) a member of an All-India Service, of the Indian Political Department, or of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, or
- (b) an officer holding the King's Commission on the active list of the Regular Army, the Royal Air Force or the Royal Indian Navy and serving in a Central, Provincial or Specialist Service,

whether for the time being on foreign service or not,

but does not include such member or officer as aforesaid when holding the office of Governor of a Province, of Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or of a Governor, or of Judge of a High Court;

(2) "Indian" means a person of unmixed Asiatic descent permanently resident in India; and

(3) "Local Government" means—

- (a) the Local Government of a Governor's Province in respect of government servants under the administrative control of such Local Government and in respect of matters relating to associations the membership of which is confined to such government servants, and
- (b) the Governor-General in Council in respect of government servants, and matters relating to associations, other than those referred to in clause (a) :

Provided that, a Local Government may, by general or special order, and subject to such conditions as it may think fit, declare any authority subordinate to it to be the Local Government for all or any of the purposes of these rules :

Provided further that the Auditor-General shall exercise the powers of a Local Government under these rules in respect of officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service who are members of the Indian Civil Service.

3. GIFTS, GRATUITIES AND REWARDS.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, no government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, or

(b) permit any member of his family so to accept,

any gift, gratuity, or reward or any offer of a gift, gratuity, or reward from an Indian who is not related to him.

(2) A Political Officer may accept a ceremonial gift from the Prince or Chief of a State in India if the gift is such that a return gift will be made at the expense of Government. A gift so accepted shall be delivered to the Local Government.

(3) Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, a government servant may accept from any Indian a

complimentary gift of flowers or fruit or similar articles of trifling value, but all government servants shall use their best endeavours to discourage the tender of such gifts.

(4) Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, a government servant may accept, or permit any member of his family to accept, from an Indian who is his personal friend, a wedding gift of a value which is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, and which, in the case of a wedding gift offered to a European government servant or to a member of his family, does not exceed Rs. 200. All government servants shall use their best endeavours to discourage the tender of such gifts and such acceptance or permission shall be reported to the Local Government, and, if the Local Government so requires, the gift shall be returned to the donor.

(5) If a government servant cannot, without giving undue offence, refuse a gift of substantial value from an Indian, he may accept the same, but shall, unless the Local Government by special order otherwise directs, deliver the gift to the Local Government.

(6) Subject to the provisions of any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council and of any special or general orders of the Local Government not repugnant to such rules, a medical officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

4. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONOUR OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this rule, no government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government—

(a) receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honour; or

(b) take part in the presentation of a complimentary or valedictory address or of a testimonial to any other government servant or to any person who has recently quitted the service of Government, or attend a public meeting or entertainment held in honour of such other government servant or person.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1)—

(a) a Chief Commissioner may receive an address;

(b) a Government servant may at the request of any public body sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him;

(c) subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, a government servant may take part in the raising of a fund to be expended, in recognition of the services of any other government servant or of a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the foundation of a scholarship or on any other public or charitable object or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to such other government servant or person :

Provided that no government servant shall solicit any subscription in aid of such fund;

(d) subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, a government servant may attend a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held as a mark of regard to himself or to any other government servant, or to a person who has recently quitted the service of Government, on the occasion of the retirement from the service or departure from a district or station of himself or such other government servant or person.

5. PRESENTATION OF TROWELS, ETC., AT CEREMONIAL FUNCTIONS.—(1) No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local

Government, receive any trowel, key or other similar article offered to him at a ceremonial function, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening a public building.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to a Chief Commissioner, to a Resident of the First Class, to the Commissioner in Sind, to a member of a Board of Revenue, to a Financial Commissioner, to a Resident of the Second Class or to a Commissioner of a Division.

6. **SUBSCRIPTIONS.**—No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, ask for or accept from a Prince or Chief of any State in India, or the Agent of any such Prince or Chief, any subscription or other pecuniary assistance in pursuance of any object whatsoever.

7. **LENDING AND BORROWING.**—(1) No government servant shall lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, or, except in the ordinary course of business with a bank or firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to, any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing immovable property or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority :

Provided that this sub-rule shall, in its application to the dealings of a government servant with a Co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (11 of 1912), or under any Provincial Co-operative Societies Act, be subject to such relaxation as the Local Government may by special or general order direct.

(2) When a government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he shall forthwith report the circumstances to the Local Government, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government.

8. **BUYING AND SELLING HOUSES AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY.**—Save in the case of a transaction conducted in good faith with a regular dealer or permitted under Rule 9, a government servant who intends to transact any purchase, sale or disposal by other means of movable or immovable property exceeding in value Rs. 200 with an Indian residing, possessing immovable property or carrying on business within the local limits of the official authority of such government servant, shall declare his intention to the Local Government. The declaration shall state fully the circumstances, the price offered or demanded and, in the case of disposal otherwise than by sale, the method of disposal, and the government servant shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government :

Provided that a government servant who is about to quit the local limits of his official authority may, without reference to the Local Government, dispose of any of his movable property by circulating lists of it among the public generally or by causing it to be sold by public auction.

9. **HOLDING OR ACQUIRING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.**—(1) No government servant domiciled outside Asia shall, save in good faith for the purpose of residence, directly or indirectly hold or acquire immovable property—

(a) within the province in which he is employed or within any province with the administration of which he is concerned or within a State in India in which he is employed ; or

(b) within any other province, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government ; or

(c) within any other State in India, except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) No government servant domiciled in Asia shall, save in good faith for the purpose of residence, acquire any immovable property in India by purchase or gift, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

10. CONTROL OVER IMMOVABLE PROPERTY HELD OR ACQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, every government servant or candidate for Government service shall make to the Government concerned, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in India from time to time held or acquired by him or by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him. The declaration shall state the district or the State in India within which the property is situated and shall contain such further information as the Local Government may by general or special order require.

11. INVESTMENTS.—(1) No government servant shall speculate in investments. For the purposes of this sub-rule, the habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be speculation in investments.

(2) No government servant shall make any investment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties.

(3) If any question arises whether a security or an investment is of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) respectively, the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

12. PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES.—No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any bank or company :

Provided that a government servant may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, enter into the service of a railway company :

Provided also that a government servant may, in accordance with the provisions of any general or special order of the Local Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of a Co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or under any Provincial Co-operative Societies Act.

13. PRIVATE TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT.—No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, engage in any trade or undertake any employment or work, other than his official duties :

Provided that a government servant may, without such sanction, undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary or artistic character, subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer ; but he shall not undertake, or shall discontinue, such work if so directed by the Local Government.

14. INSOLVENCY AND HABITUAL INDEBTEDNESS.—A government servant shall avoid habitual indebtedness. If a government servant is adjudged or declared insolvent, or if a moiety of his salary is frequently attached for debt, has been continuously so attached for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, he could not repay within a period of two years, he may, unless he proves that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, he could not have foreseen or over which he had no control, and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, be presumed to have contravened this rule. A government servant who applies to be or is, adjudged or declared insolvent, shall forthwith report his insolvency to the head of the office or department in which he is employed.

15. COMMUNICATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OR INFORMATION.—No government servant shall, except in accordance with any special or general order

of the Local Government, communicate, directly or indirectly, any official document or information to a government servant unauthorised to receive the same, to a non-official person, or to the Press.

16. CONNECTION WITH PRESS.—No government servant shall, except with, and during the continuance of, the previous sanction of the Local Government, own in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

17. ANONYMOUS PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS AND ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PRESS.—No government servant shall, in any document which he publishes anonymously or in any anonymous communication to the Press, criticise the policy or action of Government intemperately or unreasonably. A government servant shall in respect of any such publication or communication be subject to the provisions of Rule 15.

18. PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO THE PRESS IN THE NAME OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND PUBLIC SPEECHES.—(1) No government servant shall, in any document published under his own name or in any communication made to the Press under his own name or in any public utterance delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing—

- (a) the relations between the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government and the people of India or any section thereof, or
- (b) the relations between His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council and any foreign country or the Prince or Chief of any State in India.

(2) A government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to make any communication to the Press under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) may arise shall submit to the Local Government a copy or draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance which he intends to deliver, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Local Government.

19. EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEES.—(1) No government servant shall give evidence before a public committee—

- (a) in India, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government;
- (b) outside India, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) No government servant giving such evidence shall criticise the policy or decisions of the Secretary of State, of the Governor-General in Council or of any Local Government.

(3) This rule shall not apply to evidence given before statutory committees which have power to compel attendance and the giving of answers, nor to evidence given in judicial inquiries.

20. TAKING PART IN POLITICS AND ELECTIONS.—(1) (i) Subject to any general or special order of the Local Government, no government servant shall take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way any political movement in India, or relating to Indian affairs.

Explanation.—The expression "political movement" includes any movement or activities tending directly or indirectly to excite disaffection against, or to embarrass, the Government as by law established, or to promote feelings of hatred or enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, or to disturb the public peace.

(ii) No government servant shall permit any person dependent on him for maintenance or under his care or control to take part in, or in any way assist, any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of Government as by law established in India.

Explanation.—A government servant shall be deemed to have permitted a person to take part in or assist a movement or activity within the meaning of clause (ii) if he has not taken every possible precaution and done everything in his power to prevent such person so acting, or if, when he knows or has reason to suspect that such person is so acting, he does not at once inform the Local Government or the officer to whom he is subordinate.

(2) No government servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere :

Provided that a government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote; but, if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

(3) A government servant who issues an address to electors or in any other manner publicly announces himself or allows himself to be publicly announced as a candidate or prospective candidate for election to a legislative body shall be deemed for the purposes of sub-rule (2) to take part in an election to such body.

(4) The provisions of sub-rules (2) and (3) shall, so far as may be, apply to elections to local authorities or bodies, save in respect of government servants required or permitted by or under any law, or order of Government, for the time being in force to be a candidate at such elections.

21. VINDICATION OF ACTS AND CHARACTER OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS SUCH.—(1) No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, have recourse to any Court or the Press for the vindication of his official acts or character from defamatory attacks.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall derogate from the right of a government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

22. MEMBERSHIP OF SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS.—No government servant shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing, or purporting to represent, government servants or any class of government servants unless such association satisfies the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) Membership of the association shall be confined to a distinct class of government servants, and shall be open to all government servants of that class;
- (b) The association shall not be in any way connected with, or affiliated to—
 - (i) any association which does not, or
 - (ii) any federation of associations which do not, satisfy condition (a);
- (c) the association shall not be in any way connected with any political party or organisation, or engage in any political activity;
- (d) the association shall not—
 - (i) issue or maintain any periodical publication except in accordance with any general or special order of the Local Government;
 - (ii) except with the previous sanction of the Local Government publish any representation on behalf of its members, whether in the Press or otherwise;
 - (iii) in respect of any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere, or to a local authority or body—
 - (A) pay, or contribute towards, any expenses incurred in connection with his candidature by a candidate for such election;
 - (B) by any means support the candidature of any person for such election; or
 - (C) undertake or assist in the registration of electors, or the selection of a candidate for such election;

- (iv) maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of any member of a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere, or of any member of a local authority or body; or
- (v) pay, or contribute towards, the expenses of any Trade Union which has constituted a fund under section 16 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926) :

Provided that conditions (a) and (b) shall not be held to debar any government servant from remaining or becoming a member of the European Government Servants' Association or the Indian Officers' Association and that the Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by general or special order, dispense with those conditions in the case of any other association.

23. CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OUTSIDE INDIA.—The Secretary of State in Council shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, in respect of a government servant who is on leave, or on duty, outside India.

24. SAVING.—Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to derogate from the provisions of any law, or of any order of any competent authority, for the time being in force, relating to the conduct of government servants.

25. REPEAL.—The Government Servants' Conduct Rules are hereby superseded in respect of government servants to whom these rules apply.

APPENDIX XII.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

DRESS

PART A.

SERVICE DRESS AND MESS DRESS

[Except where otherwise stated, the references in the margin are to Dress Regulations (India) 1931, while those in the text are to this Appendix.]

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Commanding officers are responsible that the articles of dress described in this Appendix are strictly adhered to; they will however permit individual officers to wear articles of dress, already in their use, and which are authorised in Dress Regulations (India) 1931, provided that all such articles are replaced within five years of the date of this publication.
- Para. 118. 2. Officers holding the brevet rank of Major and Lieut.-Colonel will wear the uniform of their brevet rank. Officers holding the brevet rank of Colonel will wear the uniform of their substantive rank, except for badges of rank which will be those for a Colonel.
- Para. 87. 3. Officers holding the appointments of Honorary Surgeon and Honorary Physician to H. M. the King will wear the Royal Cypher on shoulder straps as under :—
- (i) General Officers—immediately below the crossed sword and baton.
 - (ii) Colonels —immediately above the stars and below the crown.
4. In service dress officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above, who are holding administrative staff appointments will wear gorget patches but not shoulder titles or the helmet flash.
- Para. 34. 5. Colonels, not holding administrative appointments, will wear shoulder titles and the helmet flash, but not gorget patches.
- Armlets are not worn by General Officers.
6. Where alternative orders of dress are allowed all officers in a station must be dressed alike.
- Para. 195. 7. Officers in civil employ who are liable to recall to military duty and are required to maintain their military uniform, will wear military uniform on all occasions when military officers wear uniform.
- Para. 57. 8. Officers are permitted to purchase such articles of clothing necessities, and materials, suitable for their uniforms and equipment as may be available from clothing depots, or arsenals, or regimental stores.
- The rules under which these issues can be made will be found in Clothing and Equipment Regulations.
- Para. 45. 9. The only authorised service dress for the Indian Medical Service is khaki drill (Spinners, No. 1 shade). Khaki serge is, however, necessary and should be maintained.

DETAILS OF DRESS.

9. BADGES, *Indian Medical Service*.—The badges for the Para. 166. Indian Medical Service are as under :—

(a) *On buttons.*

On a star, a circle surmounted by a crown; the circle inscribed "Indian Medical Service", within the circle, the Royal and Imperial Cypher.

(b) *On the collar of the Mess jacket and frock serge.*

within two laurel branches (gold) a star of eight points (silver) surmounted by a Garter (gold) bearing the motto of the order in letters of gold and enclosing an Aesculapius rod in silver; the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown proper; underneath on a scroll (silver), the words "Indian Medical Service."

The size of the badge is $1\frac{3}{10}'' \times 4\frac{4}{5}''$.

(c) *On the collar of Jacket service dress drill and Jacket, service dress serge.*

As described in (b) above, but in bronze metal.

(d) *On Cap, field, and cap, forage.*

(i) *General Officers*.—In gold embroidery on blue cloth, the Royal Crest with crossed sword and baton within a laurel wreath, the blade of the sword in silver.

(ii) *Other officers*.—The Royal Crest in gold embroidery.

(e) *On Cap service dress.*

The Royal Crest in bronze.

NOTE.—Badges will not be worn on the pith hat or pagri.

10. BADGES OF RANK.

Para. 13.

(a) The rank of officers is shewn by badges as under :—

Major-General—Crossed sword and baton with star above.

Colonel —Crown and two stars below.

Lieut.-Colonel—Crown and one star below.

Major —Crown.

Captain —Three stars.

Lieutenant —Two stars.

(b) Badges of rank will be worn on all shoulder straps.

(c) They will be in gilt or gilding metal on plain shoulder straps and in silver embroidery on gold-laced shoulder straps.

(d) The crowns when laid on shoulder straps are 1 inch broad and 1 inch in height; the stars are 1 inch between opposite points. (On the Mess Jacket these measurements are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.)

(e) Crossed sword and baton—The point of the sword is to the front, edge of the blade towards the arm. The sword is 2 inches long and the baton $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

(f) Officers holding brevet rank will wear the badges of that rank.

- Para. 17.** 11. BELT "SAM BROWNE".—The universal pattern 'Sam Browne' belt in brown leather as described in Dress Regulations (India) 1931, Appendix I (a)

The frog will only be worn when the sword is worn.

- Para. 18.** 12. BOOTS.—

A. Service Dress.

- (a) Officer of the rank of substantive Colonel and above—brown field boots as described in Dress Regulations (India) 1931, paragraph 18 (c).
- (b) Officers below the rank of substantive Colonel—brown ankle boots with a plain toe-cap, *i.e.*, without any ornamental piercing or stitching.

B. Mess Dress.

All officers—Black Wellington boots.

- Para. 22.** 13. BREECHES, SERVICE DRESS, DRILL.

- (a) Breeches will be made of khaki cord of the pattern described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 20, except that the strappings will be made of the same material as the breeches.
- (b) They will be laced at the knee.
- (c) Khaki drill breeches will not be worn.

- Para. 20.** 14. BREECHES, SERVICE, DRESS, SERGE.

- (a) Breeches will be made of cavalry twill, drab coloured to match the jacket, service dress, serge, and of the pattern described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 20.
- (b) They will be laced at the knee.
- (c) Bedford cord breeches will not be worn.

- Para. 19.** 15. BUTTONS.

- (a) Buttons are of gilding metal, except the vest and gorget buttons which are of gilt. They are of the following sizes and are used as shewn.

- (i) *Tunic—38 lines (about 1 inch diameter).*

For the front of—

- (a) Jacket, service dress, serge.

- (b) Greatcoat, universal pattern.

For the backstrap of the greatcoat, universal pattern.

- (ii) *Jacket—30 lines (about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter).*

For the pockets and shoulder straps of the jacket, service dress, serge.

For the shoulder straps of the greatcoat, universal pattern.

For all buttons on the—

- (a) Jacket, service dress, drill.

- Para. 165.**

- (b) Frock, serge.

- (iii) *Mess jacket—mounted design—24 lines (about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter).*

For all buttons on the mess jacket.

(iv) *Cap*—20 lines (about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter).

For caps, field, forage and service dress.

NOTE.—The buttons on the cap, service dress, will be in bronze.

(v) *Vest and gorget*—mounted design—20 lines.

Para 165.

For mess vests and gorget patches.

(b) The badge to be worn on buttons is described in para. 9.

16. CAP COMFORTER.—Brown silk, similar to the pattern for the rank and file. Para 24.

17. CAP FIELD.

Para 25.

(a) The Cap. field, is a folding one, similar in shape to the Glengarry, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the top. It has a folding peak at the front and flaps at the side to let down which, when folded, fasten up at the front with two 'cap' buttons (para. 15).

(b) The colour of the cap will be as under :—

Cap —Blue.

Crown—Blue.

Piping—Old gold French braid piping on crown and flap seams.

(c) The badge in gold embroidery will be worn on the left side, between the flap and the peak.

(d) This cap may be worn in camp, on service and at manœuvres. It may also be worn with mess-dress. It will not be worn on any occasion when on parade.

18. CAP FORAGE.

Para 26.

(a) Universal pattern as described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 26.

(b) The cap will be in blue cloth with band of black velvet. Para 164.

(c) Peaks will be embroidered as follows :—

(i) General officers—two rows of oak leaf embroidery.

(ii) Substantive Colonels—one row of oak leaf embroidery on the lower edge.

(iii) Other field officers (including Brevet Colonels)—plain gold embroidery $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide on the lower edge.

(iv) Other officers—plain peak.

(d) Badge in gold embroidery (para. 9).

(e) Buttons—'Cap' buttons (para. 15).

(f) The cap forage will always be worn with a cover—(para. 20).

19. CAP, SERVICE DRESS.

Para 27

(a) Stiff pattern of the same shape as the cap, forage, universal pattern, as described in Dress Regulations, (India), 1931, para. 26, but of drab material to match the jacket S.D. serge; chin strap of brown leather.

(b) Badge.—The Royal Crest in bronze (para. 9).

(c) Buttons.—'Cap' buttons in bronze (para. 15).

NOTE.—This cap is optional. It will not, however, be worn by officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above. It will not be worn on parade.

Para 28.

20. COVERS TO FORAGE CAPS.

- (a) These will cover the top of the cap only, the black velvet band, the peak and the badge being left uncovered.
- (b) In service dress, khaki drill and serge, a khaki drill cover will be worn. In mess dress a white drill cover will be worn.

Para 28-A.

21. COAT, BRITISH WARM.

- (a) This coat will be worn by officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above in Service dress.
- (b) The pattern is as described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 28-A. It will be made of Angola cloth of a light-drab colour; leather buttons.
- (c) Badges of rank will be in gilding metal.
- (d) Collar badges and shoulder titles will not be worn.

NOTE.—In Mess dress, the grey greatcoat described in Part B para. 7 should be worn.

Para 29.

22. COLLARS.

- (a) *Service Dress*.—Khaki Van Heusen Collars Style 11 (Indian shade) will be worn with both drill and serge.
- (b) *Mess Dress*.—White linen wing collar.

Para 31.

23. FROCK SERGE.

- (a) Blue serge of the pattern described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 31.
- (b) Collar badges—as worn on the mess jacket (para. 9). Officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above, holding administrative appointments, will wear gorget patches (para. 25).
- (c) Badges of rank in gilt—mess type.
- (d) Buttons—All buttons are of the 'jacket' size.
- (e) Shoulder titles will not be worn.
- (f) The Frock, serge may be worn with mess over-alls (cloth), in lieu of the mess jacket and vest, in camp, when orderly officer, and when otherwise ordered.

Para 33.

24. GLOVES.

Service Dress—Buff wash leather.

Mess Dress—White kid gloves will always be worn when attending dances in mess dress.

Para 34.

25. GORGET PATCHES.

- (a) Gorget patches will be worn only by officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above holding administrative staff appointments.
- (b) Gorget patches will be worn on the jacket service dress drill and serge and on the serge frock. They will be of black velvet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, triangular at the points and shaped to fit the collar above the step.

The gorget patch for general officers will have a line of gold oak leaf embroidery down the centre and a gorget button (para. 15).

The gorget patch for substantive Colonels will have a line of black silk gimp down the centre and a gorget button (para. 15).

26. GREAT COAT, UNIVERSAL PATTERN.

Para 35.

- (a) This great coat will be worn by officers below the rank of substantive colonel.
- (b) The pattern is described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 35.
- (c) Badges of rank will be in gilding metal (para. 10).
- (d) All buttons are 'tunic' size except those fastening the shoulder straps, which are 'jacket' size.
- (e) Collar badges and shoulder titles will not be worn.

27. HAT PITH, SOLAR, KHAKI.—This hat will be worn by I. A. O. No. all officers in Service Dress. The Wolseley Helmet is no 203 of March longer authorised. 1938.

28. HELMET FLASH.

Para 38.

- (a) I.M.S. Colours, 2½ inches broad, as detailed below :—

Two .1 inch old gold stripes down the centre, with a I. A. O. No. .1 inch black stripe in between. A C.I.E. blue 991 of stripe .8 inch wide on each side of the old gold December stripes and a .3 inch C.S.I. blue stripe at each end. 1935.

- (b) The flash will be worn on the left side of the pith hat.
- (c) The helmet flash will be two inches high and the lower edge will be at the level of the lower edge of the helmet pagri.

29. HOSE-TOPS.—Hose-tops will be worn when putties and ankle boots are worn with shorts. Para 47.

They will be black in colour.

30. JACKET MESS DRESS.

Para 165.

- (a) Blue cloth (Altona) lined with scarlet silk serge, with black corded silk roll collar.

Pointed cuffs of black velvet, 6 inches deep at the points, and 2½ inches behind, fastened with three buttons.

Shoulder straps of blue cloth edged with ½ inch oakleaf pattern gold lace for general officers, and ½ inch staff pattern gold lace for substantive colonels, 1½ inch wide at the base, tapering to about 1 inch at the points; rounded points fastened with a button.

The shoulder straps are sewn in at the shoulder. Four buttons and button-holes down the front.

Scarlet cloth edging round the bottom of the jacket and up to the lower end of the lapel.

- (b) Collar badges—mess type (para. 9). Collar badges are worn about midway between the level of the tie and the lower end of the lapel—See para. 55.
- (c) Badges of rank in silver embroidery for general officers and substantive colonels, in gilt metal for other officers (para. 10).
- (d) All buttons are of the mess jacket size (para. 15).
- (e) Shoulder titles will not be worn.

31. JACKET MESS DRESS, WHITE.

Para 188.

- (a) White drill, without braid; roll collar and shoulder straps of the same material; no buttons will be worn except 'mess jacket' buttons (para. 15) to fasten the shoulder straps; one inside breast pocket; sleeves cut plain with pointed cuffs, 5 inches high at point, and 2½ inches behind.

(b) Badges. Collar badges, mess type, will be worn on the lapel (para. 9).

(c) Badges of rank in gilt, mess type.

(d) Shoulder titles will not be worn.

Para 39.

32. JACKET SERVICE DRESS, DRILL.

(a) The universal pattern in khaki drill as described in Dress Regulations, (India), 1931, para. 39.

(b) Collar badges in bronze (para. 9).

(c) Badges of rank in gilding metal (para. 10).

(d) Buttons—All buttons are of the 'jacket' size.

(e) Shoulder titles will be worn, except by officers of the rank of Colonel and above holding administrative staff appointments.

Para 40.

33. JACKET SERVICE DRESS, SERGE.

(a) In khaki baratheia of the pattern described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 39.

(b) Collar badges in bronze (para. 9).

(c) Badges of rank in gilding metal (para. 10).

(d) Buttons—'Tunic' size down the front; 'jacket' size for pockets and shoulder straps.

(e) Shoulder titles will be worn, except by officers of the rank of Colonel and above holding administrative staff appointments.

Para 41.

34. LEGGINGS.

(a) Brown leather, fastening up the front with laces and six hooks. The hooks are placed on the outer flap.

(b) Leggings will be worn by Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors. They may be worn by officers below the rank of Major when actually mounted.

Para 42.

35. MOURNING BANDS.—When attending military funerals or memorial services connected therewith, officers will wear a mourning band of black crepe, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, round the left arm above the elbow.

An officer in private mourning may, when in uniform, wear a mourning band as described above.

Para 165.

36. OVERALLS.

General officers—Blue cloth with scarlet stripes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and welted at the edges down the side seams.

Other officers—As for General officers, but the scarlet stripes are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Overalls should be cut straight, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches longer than ordinary trousers. They should be strapped firmly down to the boot and fit closely above the spurs.

Para 190.

37. OVERALLS, MESS DRESS, WHITE.—White drill with black leather foot-straps.

Note.—In hot weather, cloth overalls may be worn in lieu of white drill overalls provided that all officers in a station are dressed alike.

38. PAGRI.

(a) K.C.I.O.s. and I.C.O.s. may wear the pagri instead of the helmet if they so desire, but officers who elect to wear the pagri in service dress must also wear it in mess dress.

(b) Pagris will be worn as under :—

(i) With Service Dress—khaki cotton to match the service dress drill.

(ii) With Mess Dress—blue silk to match the C I E blue (dark blue) of the helmet flash (para 29).

(c) No badges will be worn.

39. PULLOVER. Similar to the pattern worn by the rank and file. The pullover should be purchased from the Ordnance Department.

40. PUTTIES.

(a) Woollen to match the colour of the service dress serge and drill.

(b) Putties will be worn with breeches by all officers below the rank of Major.

(c) When putties are worn with shorts, black hose tops will be worn.

41. SHIRTS.

Service Dress.

(a) Khaki cotton or woollen shirts of the same shade as service dress drill will be worn with service dress, drill and serge.

(b) Khaki shirts, with collar attached, may be worn without the jacket in which case breast pockets and shoulder straps will be provided, and badges of rank and shoulder titles will be worn. Buttons will be khaki. The collar of the shirt may then be worn without a tie.

(c) Grey flannel shirts of the same pattern as the khaki shirt described in (b) above may be worn on field service, in camp, etc., when serving with units wearing grey shirts. The material for these shirts should be purchased from the Ordnance Department. Badges of rank and shoulder titles will be worn. All buttons will be black.

(a) Cloth mess dress—white linen stiff fronted, with 2 stud holes. Gold studs will be worn.

(b) White mess dress—plain white soft fronted.

42. SHOES.—Brown leather with a plain toe cap. Shoes will be worn only with trousers serge and drill, and with shorts when stockings are worn.

43. SHORTS, KHAKI DRILL.—The belt will be 3 inches wide in front and 2 inches behind fastened in front by two straps and two buckles. The buckles will be about 1 inch wide. There will be 3 loops for the "Sam Browne" belt fastened below with a small khaki button. One loop will be placed on each side in front and one in the centre behind.

Legs will be cut full and where attached to the belt there will be four pleats—one on each side in front and one on each side behind (about 3 inches behind the pocket in medium sized shorts)—the folds of the pleats to face the front.

44. SHOULDER TITLES.

(a) The letters "IMS" in gilding metal $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.

(b) Shoulder titles are worn on the shoulder straps immediately below the badge of rank.

Para. 78 as amended by Amendment No. 2 of Jan. 1936.

Para 43.

Para 46.

Para 47.

Para 49.

(c) Shoulder titles will be worn on the jacket, service dress, drill and serge and also on the shirt, khaki and grey, when worn without a jacket. They will not be worn on any other garment.

(d) Shoulder titles will not be worn by officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above holding administrative staff appointments.

Para 50.

45. SPURS.

(a) Spurs are worn as under :—

(i) With field boots and ankle boots—hunting spurs of sealed pattern with brown leather straps and shield. The hunting spur is made of stainless steel. The maximum length of the neck of the spur is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the minimum length is one inch; the sides of the neck are flat.

(ii) With Wellington boots—box spurs with plain rowels.

(b) Spurs will be worn by all field officers and by all officers holding staff appointments. They will also be worn by officers on duty with Field Ambulances. Other officers whose duties require them to be mounted will wear spurs when actually mounted, but will not wear spurs in any order of dismounted dress.

(c) Spurs will not be worn on board ship. They will be removed when dancing.

46. STOCKINGS.

Woollen to match the service dress drill; plain tops, 6—1 ribbed legs.

**Para 51,
Appendix
IV.**

47. SWORD AND SCABBARD.—As described in Dress Regulations (India), 1931, Appendix IV, reconstructed by amendment No. 40 of November 1933.

Para 52.

48. SWORD KNOT.—Worn loose by field officers. Other officers will wear the sword knot neatly coiled round the guard of the sword.

For description *See* Dress Regulations (India), 1931, Appendix I c.

Para 53.

49. TIES.

(a) A knitted tie of the same shade as service dress drill will be worn with service dress serge and drill.

(b) A black silk bow tie will be worn with mess dress.

(c) The colours of the I.M.S. tie are described in para. 28.

Para 54.

50. TROUSERS, SERVICE DRESS.—Service dress trousers, serge (barathea) or drill, with ankle boots or shoes, may be worn on duty in hospitals or when employed in offices. When shoes are worn the socks will be of khaki wool to match the service dress drill.

Para 165.

51. VEST, MESS DRESS.—White Marcella U-shaped front, no collar, fastened with four vest, mounted design, buttons (para. 15).

NOTE.—In white mess dress a scarlet silk kamarband may be worn in lieu of the vest provided that all officers in a station are dressed alike.

Para. 55.

52. WATERPROOF COAT.—The provision of this garment is not compulsory, and it is not obligatory in any order of dress. It is not intended that any particular pattern should be rigidly followed, but it should be of drab coloured material.

MEDALS.

53. SERVICE DRESS.

- (a) Medals are worn on the left breast. They will be worn in a horizontal line, suspended from a single bar of which no part will be seen. When medals cannot, on account of their number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen they will overlap.

Medals are to be worn to show the Sovereign's head. The first earned clasp will be worn nearest the medal.

For the order in which medals will be worn *See Dress Regulations (India), 1931, para. 72.*

The bar from which medals are suspended will be placed immediately above the left breast pocket, the centre of the bar being above the centre of the pocket.

The riband will be one inch in length, unless the possession of clasps necessitates it being longer in which case the uppermost clasp will be one inch from the top of the riband. When two or more medals are worn they will be so arranged that the lower edges (or lowest point of a star) are in line. The length of all ribands will be regulated by that of the medal, which, including clasps, is the longest.

- (b) When ribands are worn without medals, they will be $3\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length, and will be worn on a bar on the service dress drill jacket, and sewn on the service dress serge jacket, immediately above the left breast pocket and in the centre thereof. There will be no interval between the ribands. When there is not sufficient room to wear the ribands in one row, they will be worn in two or more rows at convenient intervals not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart. No riband will be covered by the lapel of the jacket.

54. FROCK SERGE.—Ribands only will be worn with the frock serge. They will be worn above the left breast pocket, the level of the row or rows being midway between the first and second buttons of the jacket.

55. MESS DRESS.—Miniature medals only will be worn with mess dress.

The instructions in para. 53 (a) above regarding the length of ribands for medals apply equally to miniature medals.

Miniature medals will be worn on the left lapel of the jacket in one horizontal line, one inch below the point of the shoulder, suspended from a bar of which no part will be seen.

Collar badges will be worn $\frac{3}{4}$ inch below the medals.

56. For further instructions regarding the wearing of orders, decorations and medals *See Dress Regulations (India), 1931, paras. 58 to 75 inclusive.*

ORDERS OF DRESS.

57. REVIEW ORDER :—

Boots, ankle with putties or leggings, or field boots.

Breeches, khaki cord.

Gloves, if ordered.

Hat, pith; or pagri.

Jacket, (service Dress) khaki drill.

'Sam Browne' belt with sword frog.

Sword and scabbard.

Spurs, for mounted officers.

Orders, decorations and medals.

58. DRILL ORDER.

As in review order, but only ribands of orders, decorations and medals will be worn.

59. MARCHING ORDER.

As in drill order, but the sword frog, sword and scabbard will not be worn. Haversack, water-bottle, compass, field glasses, etc., will be carried.

60. MESS ORDER.

A. COLD WEATHER.

Cap, forage with white cover, or Cap, field.

Jacket, mess dress.

Overalls, mess dress, cloth.

Vest, mess dress, white.

Wellington boots.

Spurs, for mounted officers.

Miniature medals.

B. HOT WEATHER.

Cap, forage with white cover, or Cap, field.

Jacket, mess dress, white.

Overalls, mess dress, white.

Vest, mess dress, white.

Wellington boots.

Spurs, for mounted officers.

Miniature medals.

NOTE.—In hot weather cloth overalls may be worn in lieu of white drill overalls and a scarlet silk kamarband may be worn in lieu of the vest provided that all officers in a station are dressed alike.

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

61. The uniform for Category 8 (medical) A.I.R.O. is exactly the same as for the Indian Medical Service, except that the letters 'AIRO' will be substituted for the letters 'IMS' on the shoulder title.

On being called up for field service, however, officers of the A.I.R.O. will wear the letters 'IMS' on the shoulder title.

Officers of the A.I.R.O. are required to maintain the following articles of dress :—

Boots, ankle	Pairs	2
Breeches, Khaki cord	pair	1
Cap, forage with khaki cover		1
Greatcoat, universal pattern		1
Hat, pith; or pagri		1
Jacket, (Service dress) khaki drill		2
Putties	pair	1
'Sam Browne' belt		1
Shirts, khaki cotton		4
Collars khaki Van Heusen style 11		6
Tie, khaki knitted		1
Socks, khaki	pairs	4
Trousers, khaki drill	pair	1
Haversack		1
Water-bottle		1

All other articles of dress may be provided voluntarily.

PART B.

FULL DRESS.

(The regulations regarding full dress uniform of the Indian Medical Service are contained in Dress Regulations for the Army, 1911, Paras. 902 to 921, and in Army Regulations, India, Volume VII, Dress 1913, Paras. 212 to 218.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Full dress is not now a recognised order of dress, except for officers holding the appointments of Honorary Physician and Honorary Surgeon to the King and Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. Officers, however, who are in possession of the full dress uniform authorised for their rank, will wear it when attending courts, levees and investitures.

2. HONORARY PHYSICIANS AND HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE KING.

Officers holding these appointments will wear the uniform of their rank. They will also wear the Royal Cypher and aiguillette. The Royal Cypher and Crown will be worn, instead of badges of rank, on the shoulder straps of the full dress tunic.

The aiguillette will be worn on the right shoulder.

The Royal Cypher and aiguillette will not be worn when officers cease to hold these appointments.

DETAILS OF DRESS.

3. AIGUILLETES.

The aiguillette is the distinguishing mark of officers serving on the staff of the Army and of officers holding personal appointments, *i.e.*, honorary physicians and honorary surgeons to the King and honorary surgeons to the Viceroy.

The aiguillette is worn in full dress only.

It is worn on the right shoulder by officers holding personal appointments, and on the left shoulder by officers holding staff appointments.

(a) AIGUILLETTE FOR STAFF OFFICERS.

Cord $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Gold and red orris basket, with plait and cord loop, in front and back, the plaits ending in plain cord with gilt metal tags. The plaits and cords, front and back, are joined together by a short scarlet cloth strap, in which is worked a button-hole. The aiguillette is attached to the shoulder of the tunic by a button placed under the outer end of the shoulder cord. The long cord is looped up on the top or front cord, the front cord and the short and long plaits are fastened together, and a small gold braid loop is fixed thereon to attach to the top button of the tunic. The arm is passed between the front plait and cord and the back or long plait and cord.

(b) AIGUILLETTE FOR HONORARY PHYSICIANS AND HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE KING.

A gold aiguillette. $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wire cord, gilt metal tags at the ends of the plaits, the plaits and cords, front and back, are joined together by a short gold braid strap, in which is worked a button-hole.

It is worn as described in para. 3 (a) above.

(c) AIGUILLETTE FOR HONORARY SURGEONS TO THE VICEROY.

A gold aiguillette, the cord $13/40$ inch in thickness, as described in para. 3 (b) above, and worn as described in para. 3 (a) above.

4. BOOTS.—Butcher boots will be worn by all officers when actually mounted.

When dismounted, Wellington boots will be worn.

The height of the butcher boot will vary according to the length of the leg. It should reach to about 4 inches from the top of the knee. The leg of the boot should be jacked sufficiently to prevent it from sinking. A spur rest is fixed 2 inches above the top edge of the heel to keep the spur horizontal.

5. CAPE.—Worn by General Officers only.

The cape is made of similar material to the Atholl Grey greatcoat. It should be of sufficient length to afford protection to the knees when the officer is mounted. Turn-down collar 3 inches deep, unlined, fastened with 2 hooks and eyes at the collar and 5 'tunic' size buttons down the front. The cape is for wear as a separate garment.

6. GLOVES.

White buckskin. At levees and balls white kid gloves will be worn.

7. GREATCOAT.

General officers and substantive Colonels.—Atholl grey milled cloth of sealed pattern; double breasted, 2 cross pockets, pivot sleeves, 6 buttons on either side, 8 to 10 inches apart at the top and 4 to 6 inches at the bottom, lined with scarlet rattinet. Plain cloth shoulder straps fastened with a button. Sword slit and flap at the side.

All buttons are of the 'tunic' size except those fastening the shoulder straps, which are of the 'jacket' size.

Other officers.—Universal pattern. See Part A., Para. 26.

8. HELMET.

The universal pattern 'Wolseley' helmet in white, with a white pagri; bound with white leather; the badge, as for the forage cap (See Part A. Para. 9 d), is worn on the centre of the pagri in front. The chin chain, links $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, is lined with white leather. On the top of the helmet, a ball in a leaf cup, with a base of acanthus leaf pattern. The height of the ball and cup is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The diameter of the base is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The base has eight principal points, with an interval of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches between each point.

Plumes, when worn, are attached to the helmet by means of a screw passing through a socket, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, leaf pattern, and fastened by a nut.

9. LACE.

All lace is of the gold staff pattern.

10. OVERALLS.

As described in Part A, Para. 36.

11. PANTALOONS.

Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes as for overalls.

Pantaloons should be cut loose in the thigh and tight at the knee. Ample length from the hip to the knee is essential so that the wearer can have the necessary freedom in mounting and dismounting. They should have buckskin strappings at the knee. Pantaloons should be furnished with a waist strap and buckle, and with cross pockets.

12. PLUME.

Worn by officers of the rank of substantive Colonel and above, and by officers holding staff appointments.

General officers—Black swan feathers, drooping outwards, 10 inches long from the top of a feathered stem 3 inches long.

Colonels—As above, but the feathers are 8 inches long.

Other officers—As above, but the feathers are 6 ins. long.

13. POUCH.

Worn by officers of the rank of Colonel and under only.

Colonels—Black morocco leather, the flap 6 inches long and 3½ inches deep with 3 stripes of gold embroidery ⅜ inch wide round the bottom and sides.

Other officers—Black morocco leather, collapsible, of special pattern to contain the regulation instrument case; the flap 6½ inches long and 4 inches deep, with 2 stripes of gold embroidery ⅜ inch wide round the bottom and sides.

Badge—The badge on the pouch is the Royal and Imperial Cypher and Tudor Crown in gilt metal.

14. POUCH BELT.

Worn by officers of the rank of Colonel and under only.

Colonels—Black morocco leather, 2 inches wide with 4 stripes of gold embroidery, each 5 8 inch wide; gilt chased buckle, tip and slide.

Other officers—As for Colonels, but with 3 stripes of gold embroidery only.

Badge—As on pouch.

The pouch belt is worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm. A small loop should be fitted on the front of the pouch belt for attachment to the second button of the tunic, so as to keep the pouch in the centre of the back.

15. SASH.

Worn by General officers only.

Gold and crimson silk net, 2¼ inches wide; two crimson stripes, ¼ inch wide the rest gold; round tassels of gold fringe, 9 inches long. The sash, fastened with buckles, is worn round the waist, the tassels hanging from the left side.

16. SPURS.

With butcher boots—Hunting pattern stainless steel spurs as described in Part A, Para. 45 (a). Steel chains and black leather straps will be worn. Shields will not be worn.

With Wellington boots—Box spurs with plain rowels.

All officers will wear spurs when actually mounted. See Part A, Para. 45 (b), for officers who are entitled to wear spurs when dismounted.

17. SWORD AND SCABBARD.

General officers.

Sword—Mameluke hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed, encircled with oak leaves; ivory grip; scimitar blade.

Scabbard—Steel, ridged, with cross lockets and rings.

Other officers.

Sword and scabbard—As described in Dress Regulations India, 1931, Appendix IV, as reconstructed by Amendment No. 40 of August 1936.

18. SWORD BELT, SLINGS AND KNOT.

General officers.

Belt—Web. This consists of a waist belt $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and a shoulder suspender of worsted web, strengthened at various parts with black morocco leather. It is furnished with loops, chapes and dees. The loops and chapes are of morocco leather and the furniture of gilding metal.

Slings—Russia leather 1 inch wide, gold oakleaf lace $7/8$ inch wide, flat billets and studs.

Knot—Gold and crimson cord and acorn.

Colonels.

Belt—Black morocco leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with 3 stripes of gold embroidery $3/8$ inch wide; a gilt hook to hook up the sword.

Slings—Black morocco leather, 1 inch wide, with 3 stripes of gold embroidery $3/16$ inch wide.

Knot—Gold and black lace strap and acorn.

Other officers.

As for Colonels, but there are only 2 stripes of gold embroidery on the belt and slings.

General officers wear the web sword belt under the tunic. Other officers wear the black morocco leather sword belt over the tunic.

19. TUNIC.

(a) General officers.

B as cloth; the skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. Black velvet collar and cuffs; the collar faced round the top and bottom with 1 inch lace; the cuffs pointed, with 2 bars of 1 inch lace round the top showing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of black velvet between the bars; a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes above and below the lace, according to special pattern, the top of the braided figure is 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff; 8 'tunic' size buttons down the front and 2 at the waist behind. Scarlet cloth edging all round (except the collar), and up the skirt pleats; the skirts lined with black silk. Gold shoulder cords of plaited gold wire basket cord $3/16$ inch in diameter, small gold gimp down the centre, the strap of the shoulder cord $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, terminating in a 4 inch wing, lined with blue cloth, with a 'jacket' size button at the top.

(b) Colonels.

Blue cloth; the skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. Black velvet collar and cuffs; the collar ornamented with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lace round the top, gold Russia braid along the bottom and a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes below the lace; the cuffs pointed with 2 bars of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lace showing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of black velvet between the bars, a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes above, and of small eyes only below the lace, according to special pattern; the top of the braided figure is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of the cuff: 8 'tunic' size buttons down the front and 2 at the waist behind. Scarlet cloth edging all round (except the collar) and up the skirt pleats; the skirts lined with black silk; shoulder straps of twisted round gold cord, universal pattern, lined with blue, with a 'jacket' size button at the top.

(c) Other officers.

As for Colonels but the braided eyes on the collar and cuffs are omitted, and there is only one bar of lace on the cuffs.

NOTE.—All badges of rank on the tunic are in silver embroidery.

20. MEDALS.

Medals are always worn with full dress. They are worn on the left breast under the pouch belt where this is worn. They are to be worn in a horizontal line suspended from a single bar, which is not to be seen, and placed midway between the first and second buttons from the bottom of the collar.

ORDER OF DRESS.

21. FULL DRESS

General officers.

Helmet and plume.

Tunic.

Sash.

Gloves.

Sword belt, slings and sword knot.

Sword.

Boots, butcher, and pantaloons, when mounted.

Boots, Wellington, and overalls, when dismounted.

Spurs.

Other officers.

Helmet.

Plume, substantive Colonels and staff officers only.

Tunic.

Pouch and pouch belt.

Gloves.

Sword belt, slings and sword knot.

Sword.

Boots, butcher, and pantaloons, when mounted.

Boots, Wellington, and overalls, when dismounted.

Spurs, if authorised.

NOTE.—Helmets are not taken to levees or balls in India.

APPENDIX XIII.

Provisions for the determination of Domicile.

1. A person can have only one domicile.

2. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled, or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

3. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which at the time of his birth his mother was domiciled.

4. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired, and a new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired.

5. (1) A person acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

(2) Any person may, if the law of any country so provides, and subject to any such provisions, acquire a domicile in that country by making, in accordance with the said provisions a declaration of his desire to acquire such domicile.

Explanation 1.—A person is not considered as having taken his fixed habitation in a country merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Explanation 2.—A person does not acquire a new domicile in any country merely by reason of residing as part of the family or as a servant of any ambassador, consul, or other representative of the Government of another country.

6. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derives his domicile of origin :

Provided that the domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty or has set up with the consent of the parent in any distinct business.

7. After marriages a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before and her domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband :

Provided that if the husband and wife are separated by the order of a competent court or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation, the wife becomes capable of acquiring an independent domicile.

8. Save as otherwise provided above a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

9. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein contained a person who—

(a) was born, and has been educated, exclusively, in Asia and had not at the date of his appointment resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months, or

(b) had before that date claimed and been deemed to be of Indian domicile for the purpose of his appointment to any office under the Government or of the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments or other privilege,

shall be deemed to have had his domicile in Asia on that date, unless in the case of a person to whom clause (a) applies and clause (b) does not apply it is proved, to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date.

11. If any question arises as to the domicile of any officer at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Secretary of State in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, of the Governor-General in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, or of the local Government in the case of persons appointed by them shall be final.

(S. C. S. R. Schedule IV).

Appendix B.

APPENDIX XIV.

APPENDICES I AND II TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEFENCE DEPARTMENT
RESOLUTION NO. 205, DATED THE 25TH MARCH, 1937.

APPENDIX I.

I.—Central Government.

The following appointments are reserved :—

A.—Miscellaneous, including Public Health and Research appointments :—

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
6. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
7. Civil Surgeon, Simla/New Delhi.
8. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
9. Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
10. Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.
11. Health Officer, Simla
12. Assistant Director of Public Health, Delhi.
13. Imperial Serologist.
14. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- 15—17. Three Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
18. Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.
19. Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
20. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
21. One Supernumerary officer under the Director General, Indian Medical Service.
- 22—25. Four officers under the Indian Research Fund Association.
26. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port
27. Health Officer, Calcutta Sea Port.
28. Health Officer, Karachi Air Fort.
29. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

Leave Reserve : 8 officers. Total=37 officers.

All the above appointments are open to either British or Indian officers, except the following, which are open to British officers only :—

1. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
2. Civil Surgeon, Simla/New Delhi.
3. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
4. Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
5. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port,

The following appointments are Residuary, while the remainder are War Reserve :—

1. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
6. Civil Surgeon, Simla East.
7. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- 8—9. Two Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
10. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
11. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port.
12. Health Officer, Karachi Air Port.
13. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

B.—Department of External Affairs.

1. Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan.
2. Civil Surgeon, Quetta.
3. Civil Surgeon, Sibi and Loralai.
- 4—7. One appointment in each of the following places :—
Gilgit, Jandola, Miranshah, Kurram.
- 8—11. Reserve for employment in posts under His Majesty's Government.

Leave Reserve : 3 officers. Total = 14 officers.

11.—Crown Representative.

C.—The following appointments in Indian States will be filled by Indian Medical Service officers :—

1. Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.
- 2—7. One appointment in each of the following places :—
Central India, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Mewar, Western India States, Kashmir (seasonal).

Leave Reserve : 2 officers. Total = 9 officers.

Of the appointments mentioned under B, and C, 15 (with the appropriate leave reserve) are reserved for British officers.

All the appointments mentioned under B, and C, are Residuary, except the following, which are War Reserve :—

1. Civil Surgeon, Sibi and Loralai.
2. Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.
3. Civil Surgeon, Quetta, or Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan.

SUMMARY.

Central Government and Crown Representative.

	Appoint- ment.	Leave Reserve.	Total Officers.	Resi- duary.	War Reserve.
A	29	8	37	13	24 ; about 12 British and 12 Indians. 5 } all British 3 }
B	11	3	14	9	
C	7	2	9	6	
Total .	47	13	60	28	20 British } approxi- 12 Indians. } mate.

NOTE (1).—Of the 60 officers, 25 will be British, and the remainder either British or Indian.

NOTE (2).—In practice the officers required for the Department of External Affairs, the Crown Representative and the North-West Frontier Province will be drawn from a single combined cadre.

APPENDIX II.

Provincial Governments.

The following appointments are reserved :—

MADRAS.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

8 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Bellary, Nilgiris, Tanjore, North Arcot and Guntur.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the three subjects, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted at Madras, and one specialist in one of these subjects or in Ophthalmology to be posted at Vizagapatam.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted at Madras or Vizagapatam.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=19 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 5 civil surgeons, plus 4 leave reserve=13.

Residuary.—3 Senior specialists, and 3 civil surgeons (Nilgiris, Madura and Coimbatore)=6.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

6 posts, 1 leave reserve=7.

BOMBAY.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

5 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik, Dharwar and Sholapur.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be attached to one of the major teaching institutions in Bombay, and one mental specialist as Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravada.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be attached as Resident Medical Officers to one of the bigger hospitals in Bombay.

Leave Reserve.—3 officers. Total=15 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 3 civil surgeons, plus 3 leave reserve=10.

Residuary.—3 senior specialists and 2 civil surgeons (Poona and Ahmedabad)=5.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Four posts, 1 leave reserve=5.

SIND.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies—Karachi and Hyderabad.

Leave Reserve.—One officer. Total=3 officers.

War Reserve.—1 leave reserve officer=1.

Residuary.—2 civil surgeons (Karachi and Hyderabad)=2.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts.

BENGAL.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies, 4 senior and 3 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—24 Parganas, Dacca, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Midnapore, Hooghly and one unspecified.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics with Gynæcology, and Ophthalmology, to be employed at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Junior specialist posts.—Three junior specialists in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be employed as resident medical officers at the Medical College and Eden Hospitals.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=18 officers.

War Reserve.—1 senior specialist, 3 junior specialists, 4 civil surgeons plus 4 leave reserve=12.

Residuary.—3 senior specialists, and 3 civil surgeons (Darjeeling, Dacca and Chittagong)=6.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Five posts, 1 leave reserve=6.

UNITED PROVINCES.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

11 civil surgeoncies, and 3 senior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Dehra Dun.

Senior specialist posts.—One specialist in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be posted to Lucknow.

Leave Reserve.—4 officers. Total=18 officers.

War Reserve.—2 specialists, 8 civil surgeons, plus 4 leave reserve=14.

Residuary.—1 specialist and 3 civil surgeons [Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad or Naini Tal (according to season)]=4.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Three posts, 1 leave reserve=4.

PUNJAB.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies and 3 senior or 2 senior and 1 junior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shahpur (Sargodha), Jhelum or Murree (according to season), Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Specialist posts.—Three senior or two senior and one junior specialists in each of the subjects of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be employed at the Medical College, Lahore.

Leave Reserve.—3 officers. Total=13 officers.

War Reserve.—1 specialist, 4 civil surgeons, plus 3 leave reserve=8.

Residuary.—2 specialists and 3 civil surgeons (Lahore, Amritsar and Lyallpur)=5.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Three posts, 1 leave reserve=4.

BIHAR.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

6 civil surgeoncies and 3 senior specialist posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Monghyr.

Specialist posts.—Two senior specialists to be employed at the Medical College, Patna, one in Obstetrics and Gynæcology, and the other in either Medicine, Surgery or Ophthalmology : one mental specialist to be employed as Superintendent, European Mental Hospital, Ranchi.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=11 officers.

War Reserve.—1 specialist, 3 civil surgeons, *plus* 2 leave reserve=6.

Residuary.—2 specialists and 3 civil surgeons (Ranchi, Darbhanga and Monghyr)=5.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

ORISSA.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies—Cuttack and Berhampur.

Leave Reserve.—One officer. Total=3 officers.

War Reserve.—One leave reserve officer=1.

Residuary.—2 civil surgeons (Cuttack and Berhampur)=2.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

One post.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

5 civil surgeoncies and 1 senior specialist post.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Raipur and Amraoti.

Specialist post.—One senior specialist, subject unspecified, to be also Superintendent of the Medical School, Nagpur.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=8 officers.

War Reserve.—1 civil surgeon, *plus* 2 leave reserve=3.

Residuary.—1 specialist and 4 civil surgeons (Nagpur, Chhindwara, Raipur, and Amraoti)=5.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

ASSAM.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

7 civil surgeoncies—unspecified.

Leave Reserve.—2 officers. Total=9 officers.

War Reserve.—4 civil surgeons, *plus* 2 leave reserve=6.

Residuary.—3 civil surgeons (Shillong, Dibrugarh and Silchar)=3.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Nil.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(a) To which British officers will be appointed :—

2 civil surgeoncies and two other posts.

Civil Surgeoncies.—Peshawar and Hazara.

NOTE.—The Civil Surgeoncy at Bannu is in abeyance.

Other posts.—Medical Officer, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, and Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

Leave Reserve.—1 officer. Total=5 officers.

War Reserve.—3—unspecified.

Residuary.—2—unspecified.

(b) To which Indian officers will be appointed :—

Two posts, 1 leave reserve=3.

NOTE (1).—Appointments under Provincial Governments are not specifically reserved for Indian officers; but Provincial Governments will be required to employ them in appointments commensurate with their qualifications and abilities, such as public health appointments, superintendencies of jails, civil surgeoncies, and administrative appointments.

NOTE (2).—The cadres for (a) Bombay and Sind, and (b) Bihar and Orissa will be joint cadres, but the distribution of officers is shown separately for sake of convenience.

Summary for Provinces.

— —			Appoint- ments.	Leave Reserve.	Total Officers.	Resi- duaries.	War Reserve.
A.—British	..	..	95	27	122	45	77
B.—Indians	..	..	30	8	38	..	38

APPENDIX XV.

Private Practice.

1. I. M. S. officers in civil employ are, as a rule, at liberty to take private practice in so far as this does not interfere with their duties to the State.

2. The following restrictions are expressly prescribed :—

- (a) Principals of Medical Colleges and certain Superintendents of Hospitals are allowed consulting practice only, that is they are allowed to advise all patients attending at their residence for the purpose of consultation and to see patients elsewhere when they are called in by a properly qualified medical practitioner previously in charge of the case, and who continues in charge of it after the consultation.
- (b) Professors of medical colleges are, in some cases, debarred from private practice or restricted to consulting practice, and in others allowed unrestricted practice according to the nature of their duties.
- (c) Superintendents of Central Jails are permitted to engage in private practice whenever provincial Governments consider that this can be done without detriment to their jail duties.
- (d) Officers of the Public Health Department and officers in charge of Medical Store Depots are debarred from private practice of any kind.
- (e) Officers of the Medical Research Department and Chemical Examiners are debarred from private practice except consulting practice and are paid a proportion of fees charged for private bacteriological work done at Government laboratories.
- (f) Civil Administrative Medical Officers are debarred from private practice, but they are not prevented from exercising their discretion in advising any executive medical officer under their orders, affording aid on emergency or assisting with their skill and experience any member of the general public, provided that no fee is accepted for such assistance.

3. The amount of fee for professional attendance is left to private adjustment subject to certain limitations in the case of Ruling Princes, noblemen and Indians of high position. In the case of non-professional attendance the Government of India have prescribed a Schedule of fees.

4. The I. M. S. officers in military employ may attend persons unconnected with Government service provided such attendance does not interfere with their official duties. They are, however, prohibited from giving—

- (i) Private certificates to individual officers, soldiers or civilians, or to their relatives or friends, on questions connected with their health which may have to be adjudicated on by medical boards or other official authority.
- (ii) Advice or assistance to public companies or private individuals on subjects connected with their official duties.
- (iii) Certificates or testimonials to the patentee or vendor of any medicine or invention of any kind.

APPENDIX XVI.

FORMS.

Form of application to be filled in by candidates applying for a Short Service Commission in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

1. Name and address in full.

2. Date of birth.

Name, profession or occupation of the father of the candidate and whether at the time of candidate's birth his father was British subject of European or East Indian descent or a subject of an Indian State.

4. Where educated. (Give names of medical colleges, &c., with dates).

5. Registrable medical qualifications. (Give names of Universities or Examining Boards with dates).

6. Other professional qualifications held, including Diplomas in special subjects, Fellowships, &c., and particulars of Prizes, Scholarships and other Honours obtained, giving dates.

7. Details regarding Hospital appointments held after qualification, giving names of hospitals with dates. (Specify appointments—Resident or non-Resident).

8. Dates of any previous occasions on which the candidate may have applied for a permanent or temporary commission in the I. M. S. or for employment under any Provincial Government and with what result. The Govt. Post or Posts which he may have applied should be clearly stated as well as dates of such applications and reasons for rejection.

9. Any other facts or data relevant to the application.

10. State if you are in A. I. R. O. (Medical).
If so, in what category?

I.....a candidate for employment as a *Short Service* officer in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service do hereby attest my readiness to engage for general service in India or abroad.

I declare upon my honour, and to the best of my knowledge, that I labour under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a medical officer.

Signature of candidate.

Dated

19 .

N.B.—A misstatement by the candidate will invalidate any subsequent appointment and cause forfeiture of all privileges and for services rendered.

I. M. S. 23.

Form of Application for Permanent Commission in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

FORM I.

From

To

The Director General, Indian Medical Service, through the Assistant
Director of Medical Services, District.

Dated 19 .

Sir,

I have the honour to forward my application to be granted a permanent Commission in the Indian Medical Service.

2. My present Commanding Officer is
under whom I have been serving since

I have also served under the undermentioned Commanding officers for the approximate periods noted against each. (Periods under five months not to be included).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Captain, I.M.S.,

(Short Service Commission.)

Indian Military Hospital
Station

FORM II.

Report of Medical Board.

has been carefully
examined and found to be physically fit for appointment to the Indian
Medical Service.

Age as stated,

Age by appearance,

Height,

Weight,

Chest { Girth when expanded,
Range of expansion.

Hearing,

Speech (any impediment),

Any malformation likely to interfere with
efficiency.

Any disability or condition likely to cause
inefficiency.

Standard of vision (see details on reverse).

President.

STATION ;
Dated

}

Members.

Form of application to be filled in by I. M. S. Officers applying for Civil Employment.

(To be forwarded through proper channel to the Dy. Director-General, I.M.S., Imperial Secretariat, Simla/New Delhi.)

1. Name and rank.

2. Qualifications.

3. Special appointments held.

(a) Previous to joining the I. M. S.

(b) After joining the I. M. S.

4. Whether recognised as a Specialist; if so, in what subject or subjects,

5. Provinces or Departments in which employment is desired.

(Please score out those where employment is not desired and number the rest in order of preference as 1, 2, 3, etc.).

Departments.

External Affairs and Crown
Representative.
Medical Research.

Provinces.

Madras.	C. P.
Bombay.	Assam.
Bengal	N.-W. F. P.
U. P.	Sind.
Punjab.	Orissa.
Rihar.	Burma.

6. Any special appointments desired.

- (a) Civil Surgeoncy,
- (b) Professorial.
- (c) Bacteriological.
- (d) Public Health.
- (e) Jails.
- (f) Alienist.

7. Are you willing to accept civil employ in any other Province should there be no likelihood of a vacancy occurring in the particular ones specified by you.

*Station.**Signature of candidate.**Date.*

 Recommendations of military authorities.

Note.—In the event of your altering your wish for civil employ at any future time, you should immediately inform D. D. G., I. M. S., of the fact.

Information to be supplied by his immediate superiors regarding
 , an applicant for medical employment
 under the External Affairs and the Political Departments.

This form should be forwarded officially to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for disposal, through the ordinary channel, *i.e.*, through the Director, Medical Services in India, in the case of officers in military employ, and through Local Governments and administrations in the case of those in civil employ.

1. How long have you been acquainted with 1.
 him?
- *2. Is he popular— 2.
 (a) with his brother British officers and (a)
 in society generally?
 (b) with those natives of India with (b)
 whom his duties and relations
 bring him in contact?
- *3. Do you consider that he shows tact in 3.
 dealing with natives of India?
4. Give a medical officers' opinion respecting 4.
 his physique and general health.
5. Is he of active habits and proficient in 5.
 field sports?
6. Is he a good, bad, or indifferent horse- 6.
 man?
- *7. Do you consider him to be in general 7.
 ability, above, up to, or under the
 average of his rank and service?
8. Add any general remarks you may have 8.
 to offer in respect of his ability,
 character, etc.

*It will be convenient if reasons are given for the replies to these questions, which should usually be answered in some detail.

*Information to be supplied by a candidate for medical employment under
the External Affairs and the Political Departments.*

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Rank and name | ... | .. | 1. |
| 2. Date of birth | ... | ... | 2. |
| 3. Name and profession of father | ... | ... | 3. |
| 4. Professional qualifications | ... | ... | 4. |
| 5. Objects of special study (if any) | ... | ... | 5. |
| 6. Brief particulars of previous service in India. | | | 6. |
| 7. Whether married or single | ... | ... | 7. |
| 8. If married, how many children | ... | ... | 8. |
| 9. Language qualifications | ... | ... | 9. |
| 10. Any other general remarks, with particulars of specially distinguished service (if any). | | | 10. |
| 11. Names of any near relatives who have served or are serving in India. | | | 11. |
| 12. Names of persons, other than immediate departmental superiors, who can testify to character and qualifications. | | | 12. |

Dated the of 19 .

Signature.

Note.—Candidates must not apply for any particular appointment.

It is usual and desirable but not obligatory that candidates should arrange to come to Delhi or Simla to see the External Affairs and Political Secretaries; but journeys undertaken for this purpose cannot be regarded as "on duty" and travelling allowance is not admissible.

APPENDIX XVII.

INDIA.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL) (RESERVED POSTS) RULES, 1939,
DATED MARCH 29, 1939.

I, Lawrence John Lumley, Marquess of Zetland, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred by section 246(1) and section 250(1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, hereby make, with the concurrence of my Advisers, the following rules:—

1. These rules may be cited as "The Indian Medical Service (Civil) (Reserved Posts) Rules, 1939".

2. The posts specified in the First Schedule to these Rules (hereinafter referred to as "reserved posts") shall, subject to the provisions of these Rules, be filled only by officers of the Indian Medical Service (Civil).

3.—(1) The posts specified in the Second and Third Schedules to these Rules (hereinafter referred to as "temporarily reserved posts") shall, subject to the provisions of these Rules, be filled only by officers of the Indian Medical Service who were in civil employ—

(a) in the case of posts in the Second Schedule, on 10th May, 1928, and

(b) in the case of posts in the Third Schedule, on 1st April, 1937.

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1) (a) of this rule an officer shall be deemed to have been in civil employ on the 10th May, 1928, notwithstanding that he had not been confirmed in civil employment by that date, if at the time of his transfer from military to civil employment it had not been intimated to him that re-organisation of the Service might necessitate his reversion to military employment.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (1), except in regard to the posts of Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, an officer shall not be deemed to have been in civil employ if, owing to his special qualifications, he was employed on the relevant date in a post not reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service under the rules then in force.

4.—(1) If the exigencies of the public service so require, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may appoint for a period not exceeding twelve months a person other than a member of the Indian Medical Service (Civil) to a reserved post or to a temporarily reserved post, notwithstanding that there may be available a member of that Service or as the case may be, a member of that Service to whom Rule 3 applies. But if in any such case it is intended that the person so appointed shall retain his appointment for more than three months, the Governor-General or the Governor shall forthwith report the appointment to the Secretary of State with a statement of the reasons therefor.

(2) Every such appointment shall be provisional only, and, if the Secretary of State so directs, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, shall thereupon cancel it.

5. The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may leave vacant a temporarily reserved post, or may appoint to it a person other than a member of the Indian Medical Service (Civil), for any period during which no officer of the class specified in Rule 3 is available and willing to fill it.

6.—(1) If the Governor-General in the case of a post in connexion with the affairs of the Federation, or the Governor in the case of a post in connexion with the affairs of a Province, proposes to keep any reserved

post or, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Rule, any temporarily reserved post vacant for a period exceeding three months, he shall forthwith make a report to the Secretary of State of the reasons for the proposal, the period for which he proposes to keep the post vacant, the provision made for the existing incumbent of the post and whether it is proposed to make any, and, if so, what, arrangements for the performance of the duties of the post held in abeyance.

(2) If the Secretary of State directs that the post shall be filled, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, shall appoint a person to fill it in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

7. The Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may direct that two reserved posts shall be held jointly if he considers this necessary for the purpose of facilitating leave arrangements or for a period not exceeding three months for any other purpose.

8. Save with the consent of the Secretary of State, no change shall be made by direction of the provincial Government in the duties of the holder of any reserved post if in the opinion of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, the character of that post would thereby be altered :

Provided that nothing in this Rule shall apply to a temporary change consequential on leave arrangements or to a change not consequential on leave arrangements which will not last for more than three months.

9.—(1) Until the commencement of Part II of the Government of India Act, 1935, references in these rules to the Governor-General shall be construed as references to the Governor-General in Council.

(2) In the discharge of his functions under these rules the Governor, and, after the commencement of Part II of the said Act, the Governor-General, shall exercise his individual judgment.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

POSTS UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Director General, Indian Medical Service.
2. Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
4. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
5. Deputy Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
6. Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
7. Civil Surgeon, Delhi.
8. Civil Surgeon, Simla/Delhi.
9. Civil Surgeon, Simla, East.
10. Civil Surgeon, Coorg.
11. Senior Medical Officer, Fort Blair.
12. Health Officer, Simla.
13. Chief Health Officer, Delhi.
14. Imperial Serologist.
15. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
- 16—18. Three Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
19. Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
20. Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
21. One Supernumerary officer under the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

22—25. Four officers under the Indian Research Fund Association.

26. Health Officer, Bombay Sea Port.

27. Health Officer, Calcutta Sea Port.

28. Health Officer, Karachi Air Port.

29. Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.

30. Director, Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

POSTS UNDER PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Madras.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Bellary, Nilgiris, Tanjore, North Arcot and Guntur Districts.

Specialist posts.—One Specialist in each of the subjects Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology to be employed in a whole-time specialist appointment in a hospital at Madras, and one Specialist in one of these subjects or in Ophthalmology to be employed in a whole-time specialist appointment in a hospital at Vizagapatam, the selection of the hospital and the conditions of employment to be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State.

One Specialist in each of the subjects Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology to be employed at Madras or Vizagapatam as a Resident Medical Officer, or if the Provincial Government so desires, in a post which is similar or superior in status to that of Resident Medical Officer, and which provides equal opportunities for obtaining experience in the speciality of the officer employed.

Other medical posts—7.

Bombay.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik, Dharwar and Sholapur Districts, *plus* one Senior selected Civil Surgeon appointed as Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Specialist posts.—One Specialist in each of the subjects Surgery and Obstetrics with Gynæcology to be employed in a whole-time specialist appointment in a hospital at Bombay, the selection of the hospital and the conditions of employment to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; and one Mental Specialist to be employed as Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Yeravada.

One Specialist in each of the subjects Medicine and Obstetrics with Gynæcology to be employed as a Resident Medical Officer in an important hospital in Bombay, or if the Provincial Government so desires, in a post which is similar or superior in status to that of Resident Medical Officer and which provides equal opportunities for obtaining experience in the speciality of the officer employed; and a third specialist in Surgery to be appointed as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Other medical posts—5.

Sind.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Karachi and Hyderabad Districts.

Other medical posts—2.

Bengal.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Dacca, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Midnapore and two other Districts.

Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Specialist post.—One Specialist in each of the subjects Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics with Gynæcology, and Ophthalmology, to be employed at the Medical College, Calcutta, or in a whole-time specialist appointment in a hospital, the selection of the hospital and the conditions of employment therein to be in each case subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

One Specialist in each of the subjects Surgery and Medicine to be employed as a Resident Medical Officer at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta; and a third specialist to be employed as a Resident Medical Officer either at the Eden or Ophthalmic Hospital: provided that, if the Provincial Government so desires, they may be employed in posts which are similar or superior in status to that of Resident Medical Officer at these Institutions, and which provide equal opportunities for obtaining experience in the specialities of the Officers employed.

Other medical posts—6.

United Provinces.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Naini Tal, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Dehra Dun Districts.

Specialist posts.—Three Specialists, one in each of the subjects Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics with Gynæcology, to be employed in whole-time specialist appointments in hospitals, two of which are to be at Cawnpore and Allahabad, the selection of the hospitals and the conditions of employment to be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Other medical posts—4.

Punjab.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Lahore, Amritsar, Multan, Shahpur (Sargodha), Jhelum or Murree (according to season), Lyallpur and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts.

Specialist posts.—Three Specialists, one in Obstetrics with Gynæcology and the other two in any two of the subjects Medicine, Surgery or Ophthalmology and Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, to be employed at the Medical College, Lahore, or, subject to the proviso below, in whole-time Specialist appointments in hospitals at Lahore, the selection of such hospitals and the conditions of employment to be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State: provided that one of the Specialists may be employed as a Resident Medical Officer at Lahore, or if the Provincial Government so desires, in a post which is similar or superior in status to that of Resident Medical Officer and which provides equal opportunities for obtaining experience in the speciality of the officer employed.

Other medical posts—4.

Bihar.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh Districts, and one other District.

Specialist Posts.—One Mental Specialist to be employed as Superintendent of the European Mental Hospital, Ranchi, and one Specialist in Obstetrics with Gynæcology to be employed at the Medical College, Patna; and one Specialist in Surgery, who will hold the substantive post of Civil Surgeon, Patna, to be in addition Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Medical College, Patna: provided that the two last named Specialists may, if the Provincial Government so desires, be employed in whole-time Specialist appointments of equivalent status in hospitals at Patna, the selection of such hospitals and the conditions of employment to be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Other medical posts—3.

Orissa.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Cuttack and Berhampur Districts.

Other medical post—1.

Central Provinces and Berar.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur and Amraoti Districts.

Specialist post.—One Specialist in an unspecified subject to be employed in a whole-time Specialist appointment in a hospital at Nagpur, the selection of such hospital and the conditions of employment, to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; such Specialist to be also Superintendent of the Medical School, Nagpur.

Other medical posts—3.

Assam.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of 7 unspecified Districts.

N.-W. F. Province

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

The *Civil Surgeoncies* of the Peshawar and Hazara Districts.

Medical Officer, Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar.

Other medical posts—3.

Note.—The cadres for (a) Bombay and Sind, and (b) Bihar and Orissa will be joint cadres, but the distribution of officers is shown separately for the sake of convenience.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(LIST OF POSTS RESERVED FOR OFFICERS WHO WERE IN CIVIL EMPLOY ON THE 10TH MAY, 1928.)

Madras.

1 Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

1 Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, and *ex-officio* Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College, Madras.

1 of the Professorial appointments either in Medicine or in Surgery in the Medical College, Madras, with collateral charge as Physician or Surgeon at the General Hospital, Madras.

1 Director, King Institute, Guindy.

2 District Medical Officers, Kistna and Tinnevely.

Bombay.

1 Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay.

1 Professorial appointment.

1 Principal, Grant Medical College and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay.

Bengal.

1 Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal.

1 Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

1 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.

1 Principal, Medical School, Agra.

Punjab.

- 1 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab
- 1 Principal, Medical College, Lahore.
- 1 Chemical Examiner.
- 4 Professorships, Medical College, Lahore.

Bihar.

- 1 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.
- 1 Director of Public Health.

Central Provinces and Berar.

- 1 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

Assam.

- 1 Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.
- 1 Director of Public Health.
- 1 Director of Pasteur Institute, Shillong
- 1 Civil Surgeoncy.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(LIST OF POSTS RESERVED FOR OFFICERS WHO WERE IN CIVIL EMPLOY ON THE 1ST APRIL, 1937.)

Central Government.

- 5 posts under the Medical Research Department.

Madras.

- Civil Surgeon, East Godavari.
- Civil Surgeon, Trichinopoly.
- Civil Surgeon, Unspecified.
- Inspector General of Prisons.
- 4 Superintendents of Central Jails.
- 1 Director of Public Health or Assistant Director of Public Health.
- 1 Professor in Medicine or Surgery in the Medical College, Madras, with collateral charge as Physician or Surgeon at the General Hospital, Madras

Bombay.

- 1 Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 3 Superintendents of Central Prisons.
- 1 Appointment in the Public Health Department.
- 1 Presidency Surgeon, Bombay.

Bengal.

- Civil Surgeon, Hooghly.
- Civil Surgeon, 24 Parganas.
- Civil Surgeon, Berhampur (Murshidabad).
- Civil Surgeon, Rajshahi.
- Civil Surgeon, Barisal.
- Civil Surgeon, Mymensingh.
- Civil Surgeon, Burdwan.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 4 Superintendents of Central Jails.

United Provinces.

- Civil Surgeon, Saharanpur.
- Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.
- Civil Surgeon, Aligarh.
- Civil Surgeon, Fyzabad.
- 3 Civil Surgeons unspecified.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 5 Superintendents of Jails.

Punjab.

- Civil Surgeon, Rawalpindi.
- Civil Surgeon, Ferozepur.
- Civil Surgeon, Ambala.
- Civil Surgeon, Jullundur.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 3 Superintendents of Central Jails.
- 1 Superintendent, Borstal Institute.
- 1 Director or Assistant Director of Public Health.
- 1 Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Lahore.
- 1 Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore.

Bihar.

- Civil Surgeon, Saran.
- Civil Surgeon, Monghyr.
- Civil Surgeon, Gaya.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 3 Superintendents of Central Jails.
- 1 Assistant Director of Public Health.
- 1 Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Patna.

Central Provinces and Berar.

- Civil Surgeon, Ohhindwara.
- 1 Inspector General of Prisons.
- 2 Superintendents of Central Jails.
- 1 Director of Public Health.

N.-W. F. Province.

- 1 Civil Surgeon, Bannu.
- 1 Assistant Director of Public Health, N.-W. F. P.
- 1 Superintendent, Peshawar Jail.

Given under my hand this 29th day of March 1939.

ZETLAND,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

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